UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE: CITY OF DETROIT,

Docket No. 13-53846

MICHIGAN,

. Detroit, Michigan

May 12, 2014

Debtor. . 10:00 a.m.

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HEARING RE. (#4532) LETTER FROM EXPERT WITNESS MARTHA E.M. KOPACZ; (#4511) MOTION TO COMPEL WAYNE, MACOMB AND OAKLAND COUNTY, MICHIGAN TO PRODUCE A PRIVILEGE LOG FILED BY OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF RETIREES, ANY REMAINING OBJECTIONS TO WRITTEN DISCOVERY (#4202) (#4508); (#4437) RESPONSE TO DISCOVERY -- OBJECTION TO SUBPOENA FROM THE OFFICIAL RETIREE'S COMMITTEE FOR DEBTOR -- FILED BY INTERESTED PARTY WAYNE COUNTY CORPORATION; (#4537) EXPEDITED MOTION TO WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY BY BARBARA A. PATEK FOR THE LAW FIRM OF ERMAN, TEICHER, ZUCKER & FREEDMAN, P.C.; (#4409) MOTION TO COMPEL THE DEBTOR TO PROVIDE MORE SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SUBJECTS THAT EACH FACT WITNESS WILL ADDRESS FILED BY INTERESTED PARTIES SYNCORA CAPITAL ASSURANCE, INC., SYNCORA GUARANTEE, INC.; (#4565) MOTION TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS FILED BY INTERESTED PARTIES SYNCORA CAPITAL ASSURANCE, INC., SYNCORA GUARANTEE, INC.; (#4557) MOTION TO COMPEL RESPONSES TO SYNCORA'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES TO THE CITY OF DETROIT (DOC NO. 4036) MOTION TO COMPEL RESPONSES TO INTERROGATORIES FILED BY INTERESTED PARTIES SYNCORA CAPITAL ASSURANCE, INC., SYNCORA GUARANTEE, INC.; (#4580) MOTION TO COMPEL FULL CLAWBACK OF DEBTOR'S DOCUMENT PRODUCTION AND RELATED RELIEF FILED BY CREDITOR ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN W. RHODES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

THE COURT: Good morning. We have a number of matters on our docket for today. Let me tell you what the order of them will be. We will start with the motion to withdraw and then move to Ms. Kopacz's letter and then the motion to compel the clawback and then the motion to compel the counties to provide a privilege log and then the three Syncora motions to provide more specific description of witnesses' subjects, to compel the production of documents and to compel responses to interrogatories and then everything else. Okay. The motion to withdraw.

MS. PATEK: Good morning, your Honor. Barbara
Patek, Erman, Teicher, Zucker & Freedman. As the Court is
aware, throughout these proceedings Erman Teicher has
represented the four Detroit public safety unions, the
Detroit Police Command Officers Association, the Detroit
Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Association, the Detroit
Police Officers Association, and the Detroit Fire Fighters
Association. As a result of the exhaustive efforts that took
place in mediation, two of the four public safety unions have
reached a resolution of their main economic issues with the
city and will be supporting the plan of adjustment. The
Detroit Police Officers Association and the Detroit Fire
Fighters Association have not been able to reach agreement

with the city. As a result, we find ourselves in a situation where we have clients who going forward are going to be in directly adverse positions, and we have obtained the consent of all clients, their representatives in the courtroom of all the clients, and we are seeking an order allowing us to continue representing the two objecting public safety unions.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there anyone who'd like to say anything about this matter? The Court concludes that the record does establish cause for the relief sought. The motion is granted. You may submit an order, and the Court will waive further presentment.

MS. PATEK: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Stand by one moment, please. All right. Let's turn our attention then to Ms. Kopacz's letter.

MS. KOPACZ: Good morning, Judge. I sent you a letter last week asking for clarification of the confidentiality provision that is part of the order appointing me as well as a request to hire counsel for limited purposes. I tried to provide you some examples in the letter of questions that are being raised by parties which, again, I want to be real clear. I'm not complaining. I understand that people are concerned that if they give me information, other people may have access to it. Parties are concerned if they provide me information that has never been

provided to another party, that somehow they're waiving privilege. There's also been a request to participate in interviews that I conduct on some basis, so really just here asking for some guidance and some help.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for your letter. I want to try to get this resolved as promptly as possible, and I seek the input of counsel here, too. I think we want to balance the interests of all concerned in this matter with my interest and I assume the city's interest in having

Ms. Kopacz do her work as efficiently as possible. Frankly, in my order, when I referred to confidentiality, I obviously was not clear enough, but what I had in mind was little more than not talking with anyone not directly associated with the case about the case or about your work, so, for example, media or other strangers to the case. I had little more in mind than just that.

In terms of the confidentiality of the information you gather vis-a-vis other parties in the case, what I foresaw was that all such information that you had gathered during your investigation would either be a part of your report or a part of the attachments to your report where you reflected in your log what communications you had had with various people who had provided you with information and some description of what that information was, so I don't know. Does that help to limit the conversation to any extent?

MS. KOPACZ: No. I'm sorry. No. It really goes to the information that I am trying to gather. Okay. So, for example, there are creditor constituencies whose financial advisors I have met with, talked with, who have information from their work, their analyses, that I believe would be very helpful to my task.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

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MS. KOPACZ: And while those parties have not said they're unwilling to provide me with their financial advisors' work product, they are concerned that if they provide it to me that it then becomes available to others. There's also a concern some parties have raised if they give me information that they have never given anyone else that they would waive privilege to that. And, again, I don't know.

THE COURT: What kind of privilege is that?

MS. KOPACZ: I have no idea.

THE COURT: You don't know.

MS. KOPACZ: I would -- maybe some of the attorneys are willing to speak to their concerns.

THE COURT: Okay. Anyone want to address this?

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, good morning. Stephen

Hackney on behalf of Syncora. I guess what I would say

briefly is that I actually think this first question is

relatively simply solved by reference to the federal rules

because I think Ms. Kopacz is required to produce all the facts and data that she considered --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. HACKNEY: -- so I don't think there's any choice around that, and I think that given that rule, what I think we want creditors to know is that if you give her something, you should expect that it will be produced either because she does so voluntarily or because it's often customary to subpoena the expert anyway to the extent they have documents not attached, so I actually view that as an --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. KOPACZ: -- unfortunate fact of the way the federal rules work, but --

THE COURT: I'm inclined to agree with that. Does anyone disagree with that?

MR. MARRIOTT: Good morning, your Honor. Vince
Marriott, Ballard Spahr, EEPK. No, I don't, which is sort of
what raises the issue insofar as materials prepared by our
experts would be subject to a privilege either as work
product or in the form of materials prepared by consulting
experts rather than testifying experts which would otherwise
not be discoverable becomes discoverable the minute we give
it to Ms. Kopacz, and that's the --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MARRIOTT: That's the nub of the issue.

THE COURT: Right. So I think the answer here,

Ms. Kopacz, is that anything that anyone gives you is subject
to eventual disclosure, and you cannot assure anyone
otherwise.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay.

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THE COURT: If someone is concerned about whether information that you are asking for should be given to you on this ground, I suppose your response to them should be to consult with whoever hired them or whoever they feel comfortable consulting with to determine whether the information is privileged and should be subject to nondisclosure to you.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay. So that will limit what I am available to review and look at.

THE COURT: It will.

MS. KOPACZ: Yeah. Okay. And I will just --

THE COURT: And I ask you and I urge you to keep track of information requests that you make that are denied on --

MS. KOPACZ: Right. I have --

THE COURT: -- the grounds that whoever wants to keep it confidential has elected to do so.

MS. KOPACZ: I have the situation now with the city where members of my team who are working diligently with Ernst & Young and Conway MacKenzie on understanding the

models, the projections, how they've changed over time and the inputs to that. Any information that has not been provided to the parties already is being withheld from us, so, you know, again, there's nothing I can do other than simply say that I've asked for -- you know, perfect example is I've asked for the economics behind the settlement with the unions to really understand how the -- how those costs are going to be incorporated over time and what the cost of that is going to be. That has not been provided to anyone. It does exist, but I don't have it, so, again, I don't know what else I do at this point other than, you know, use the information that people are willing to give me. Is there any way I can --

THE COURT: Well, hold on.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay.

THE COURT: Hold on that judgment for a moment. Is there someone here from the city who'd like to defend that position? And before you do so -- oh, I'll let you put your name on the record.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, Judge. Heather Lennox of Jones Day on behalf of the city.

THE COURT: I'm disappointed to have to remind you that the city has the burden of proving the feasibility of the plan and that it strikes me, at least, that any and all information that goes to the issue of feasibility is

discoverable not only by my own witness but by everybody.

MS. LENNOX: Yes, Judge. Let me clarify.

THE COURT: And one more thing. I said to Jones Day before, and I'm disappointed that I have to repeat it, the fact that something is subject to a privilege doesn't mean you have to claim it.

MS. LENNOX: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: It could very well be in your client's best interest on an issue as to which the city bears the burden of proof not to claim privilege as to something which could be claimed privilege.

MS. LENNOX: Or, your Honor, there is another way to work around it, which we have proposed on this particular item to Ms. Kopacz, where there are some information that was subject to mediation privilege. We have decided to go and prepare a comprehensive comparison that Ms. Kopacz has asked for instead of giving her piecemeal and incomplete data. We are preparing a comprehensive piece of data to give to her to comply with the requests she has for these kinds of comparisons, so we have been, I think, extraordinarily open with Ms. Kopacz, and we do want her to have full access to information so she can prepare a fair report. We are absolutely in accord with that. And where we are running into certain either incomplete information -- we are endeavoring to work around it and prepare her another form of

the information that she needs, and we are, indeed, working on this very item right now.

THE COURT: With the understanding that eventually it will be disclosed to the Court and the other parties.

MS. LENNOX: Understood, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Ms. Kopacz, I'm not sure that we can make any more progress on this at this time. I'm willing to accept Ms. Lennox's representation --

MS. KOPACZ: Okay. That's fine.

THE COURT: -- that they want you to have all the information that you need, and I would encourage you to be patient with them as they develop that for you, not too patient because the clock is ticking, and that if you do run into a situation where you find that there is information that you need that has not been produced or the production is refused to write me another letter.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay. I will. I will do that.

THE COURT: All right. Any other questions apart from the attorney question?

MS. KOPACZ: The other question had to do with attorney participation in interviews.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MS. KOPACZ: I'm not opposed to that. I just didn't know, you know, what the boundaries were for that or whatever, so --

THE COURT: Um-hmm, um-hmm. Let's ask counsel their views on this question.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay.

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MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, Robert Hertzberg, Pepper Hamilton. We want to participate in the form of just watching, listening, and taking notes. We do not want to actively participate in questions or interact with the expert during this process. We think if our witnesses are present, we should be able to have a representative of Jones Day or Pepper there just to take notes. That's all we want to do.

THE COURT: So this is a request that applies to the individuals on your witness list, not everybody else?

MR. HERTZBERG: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. And, Ms. Kopacz, you say you don't oppose that?

MS. KOPACZ: I don't oppose it at all because it won't affect the questions I ask. It won't affect what I'm seeking to find from these --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KOPACZ: -- individuals. I don't know if it will affect the individuals obviously in how they interact with me, but so be it. And then the only other thing that I did want to clarify -- and I do have agreement with the city, but I wanted you to be aware of it. In the ongoing day-to-day work that's going on between my team and people at the

city, counsel for the city has said they don't need to 1 2 participate in those working sessions, so --3 THE COURT: Right. 4 MS. KOPACZ: And I think, again, it's more just an efficiency concern on my part as my team --5 THE COURT: Right. Well, so what Mr. Hertzberg said 6 7 was they only want to be present when you talk to the people on their witness list. 8 9 MS. KOPACZ: Talk to the witnesses on their list; 10 right. 11 THE COURT: And, Mr. Hertzberg, I hope counsel will 12 be available so that Ms. Kopacz's efficiency in doing those 13 discussions and interviews will not be impaired. 14 MR. HERTZBERG: Yes. We have someone scheduled to 15 participate in that process. 16 MS. KOPACZ: Yeah. 17 MR. HERTZBERG: It will not be an issue. 18 MS. KOPACZ: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MS. KOPACZ: So --2.1 THE COURT: Anyone else want to be heard on this? 22 MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, Stephen Hackney on behalf 23 of Syncora. Sort of an unprecedented situation here, but

what we were wondering was just to prevent there from being

sort of an asymmetry between who knows what about these

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interviews, could there be creditor representatives, so rather than having 20 people in the interview, can there be a DWSD --

THE COURT: For what purpose?

MR. HACKNEY: For understanding what information is being conveyed to Ms. Kopacz. You can ask about it after in a deposition, but remember the city will be there taking it live, and it's often difficult for people to remember in depositions later what was discussed in interviews that happened over a period of time, so --

THE COURT: Sir. I'll get back to you, Mr. Hertzberg. Let me guess. You join in the request.

MR. NEAL: No.

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THE COURT: No?

MR. NEAL: No.

16 THE COURT: Object to the request.

MR. NEAL I stand neutral. Your Honor, Guy Neal, Sidley Austin, for National Public Finance Guarantee. I just simply rose to echo what Mr. Hertzberg said and to give you a concrete example. Ms. Kopacz will be meeting with our consulting experts tomorrow, and I plan to join in that meeting --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. NEAL: -- along the same lines that Mr.

25 | Hertzberg said, just simply be there.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. NEAL: This consultant is not a testifying witness. That's the only clarification I rise to make clear. THE COURT: Okav.

MR. NEAL: But I will simply be there as an observer largely to protect the privilege.

THE COURT: Okav.

MR. NEAL: And is that okay with you, Ms. Kopacz?

MS. KOPACZ: Absolutely.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, we're not looking to sit in when the other witnesses are interviewed. We have no desire to. For example, if Syncora witnesses are being interviewed, we have no desire to sit there. I think it would be -- it should be the same with our witnesses. We just want to observe what our witnesses are saying so when we prepare them for trial we know what has gone on.

THE COURT: Yeah. It strikes me that the interests of parties other than the party whose witnesses or employees are being interviewed can be and are being adequately protected by the normal discovery and trial process, so I'll limit the participation or attendance of lawyers in Ms. Kopacz's interviews to lawyers for the entity that has either employed the witness who she's interviewing or are employees of the party who the attorney represents.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, I'd like to just clarify

one thing based upon the statement you made. There are
witnesses that we've put on our witness list that we haven't,
quote, employed or are not employees of the city, but they're
listed witnesses.

THE COURT: Yeah. If they're on your witness list, you can be there.

MR. HERTZBERG: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: And the same with other parties' witness lists. Okay. Any other questions before we get to the attorney question?

MS. KOPACZ: Yes. There are many people that I have already interviewed both in terms of the city's side and in terms of the creditors' side. Those are clearly all on my contact log.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

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MS. KOPACZ: I don't really need to go back and redo those to have somebody participate? Okay.

THE COURT: No.

MS. KOPACZ: Okay.

THE COURT: What's done is done.

MS. KOPACZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: The attorney question?

MS. KOPACZ: Yes, please.

THE COURT: Okay. So tell me why you think you need an attorney because I need to be convinced.

MS. KOPACZ: You need to be convinced. I don't believe this will be the last of these sorts of questions and, again, either concerns that the city has, concerns the creditors have --

THE COURT: This is your polite way of saying we have a contentious case.

MS. KOPACZ: Yes. Okay. And while I do believe that at this stage everybody does believe it's probably in their best interest to help me as much as they can, right, I am -- I have spent, to my way of thinking, too much time addressing these issues when I'm really not qualified to address them. We're here now today, and I think that's good, and we're getting better clarity. I think it would be helpful to me if I had someone who could speak to lawyers with the same, you know, understanding, knowledge of what the rules are, how this works. I think we could have ironed much of this out without having to come before you if I had had counsel, but I was just -- I was floundering.

The other thing that does concern me is when it comes time for my deposition, I have -- I am not concerned about my own testimony. I'm not concerned about my report. I have no legal conclusions to reach as part of my job. With that said, I do believe that as part of the deposition, part of my testimony in court, you'll protect me when I'm here. When I'm in the consolidated deposition, my sense is that,

you know, attorneys will try to make me their witness or try
to not make me their witness, and just knowing what the
boundaries are of what I should say and not say, I'm just -I'm concerned.

THE COURT: Of course, at your deposition I'm only a phone call away.

MS. KOPACZ: Yes, I would guess, but I can't talk to you, remember?

THE COURT: Well, no. In that context --

MS. KOPACZ: I can?

THE COURT: -- I would permit that, absolutely. If you have a question about whether you should answer a question or not answer a question or if parties object and you're not comfortable answering a question until an objection is resolved --

MS. KOPACZ: Yeah. You know, I have -- I'm already developing my own list of questions as to -- I've collected a lot of data, and we're continuing to collect a lot of data. And I have asked people to give me information that they think might help me. Okay. Whether or not it becomes information that I deem helpful, whether it becomes stuff that I include in my report or not, I don't really know. And to be honest with you, I don't know what I do from a production perspective about all that sort of stuff once I put my report together and whatever, so --

THE COURT: Um-hmm. Well, I've already imposed your fees and expenses on the city, so let me ask the city if it has a position on whether it would be willing to pay the expenses of an attorney for Ms. Kopacz given the limited purposes for which she seeks counsel.

MS. LENNOX: Your Honor, again, for the purpose of facilitating this process, which we believe is a very helpful one to the Court and to the parties, the city would be willing to do that as long as they are limited -- very limited, as your Honor would direct.

THE COURT: All right. All right. You have my authorization and the city's to hire counsel with the understanding that their participation will be as limited as you have described and with the further understanding that I am still here to answer your questions and help facilitate your work.

MS. KOPACZ: Thank you, and I really appreciate that. And thank you. I appreciate it. We're rolling.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KOPACZ: All right.

THE COURT: I'll prepare an appropriate order.

MS. KOPACZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's turn our attention to the motion to compel full clawback of debtor's document production.

MR. SCHWINGER: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. SCHWINGER: Robert Schwinger from Chadbourne & Parke for Assured Guaranty. The city produced documents, I guess, on Tuesday night by FedEx'ing out to various parties a hard drive with its document production. People got them on Wednesday and started to load them and look at them. By Thursday morning, at least at the earliest that we're aware of, the city was contacted by one of the parties to say that they had discovered they were mediation-related documents that were covered by the mediation privilege and order in the production. The city --

THE COURT: And did you get this production as well?

MR. SCHWINGER: We did. Apparently all the parties
got the exact same production. We understand that the city
responded with an e-mail. One of the attorneys sent back an
e-mail saying, "Yes, we know there are problems with the -with including some of these documents in the production.
We're going to do a clawback." We then -- I personally sent
the city a response, and I said, "Look, don't start clawing
back individual documents to put a spotlight on what's in
there," because, you know, you can't unring a bell when
people see it and then people say, well, if I see one
mediation-related document, they'll start looking for what
else might be in there. I said, "Look, you know, it's early

on. We just got the disks yesterday. Just claw back everything, clean up the production, and send -- you know, and send out the new disk and be done with it," and the city did not do that. Instead they sent out a clawback letter listing a number of the -- of more documents that were subject to mediation privilege issues for clawback. letter, however, still did not capture everything that needed to be captured. On Friday we notified the city again that there were documents that were missing, and I got a response back saying, "Oh, yes, we know. We're doing a thorough review. We have lots more documents to add," and so on, but even still, so far as I know, unless something has come in in the last hour or so on my Blackberry that I haven't yet seen, that further letter has not yet come out, and this is obviously disturbing on a number of levels. One is that, you know, just to introduce a little reality, you know, what the parties got, your Honor, simply is this, this little, you know, hard drive. That's all it is. We didn't get cartons of documents. It would have been the simplest thing in the world for the city to just say, "Look, everyone, send them back. Delete what you loaded up on your computers -- and you couldn't have processed much in the time you've had it -- and we'll get out a clean version and be done with it." Instead, the city put a spotlight on all the documents. The parties have now had them for closing in on, what, six full days to

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rummage through them and to find these documents if not even on purpose but by accident, and these are mediation-related documents that are not just related to my particular clients. You know, we saw that they were documents relating to issues of UTGO, COPs, swaps, pensions, retirees, OPEB. Obviously we don't have to belabor for the Court that, you know, the confidentiality is the linchpin around whether the mediation process works. And the issue here, of course, is that for certain parties such as the bond insurers like my clients there are issues here that may go beyond this case. not be the last municipal bankruptcy that is heard in America, and these kind of issues are of grave concern to us. I don't know what the status is of all the other mediations that are out there and if they affect them, but there's certainly a decent potential for a lot of things to be disturbingly tainted by this. And the city, it seems to me, has sort of -- I don't know if I would -- they did not take the simplest and obvious way to nip this thing in the bud, and instead they essentially have let it fester, and it's still continuing to fester through this morning. would ask is that the city claw back the entire production, get those things straightened out, and then reproduce it. helpful suggestion was made that the city should, to the extent that they are reproducing, keep all the Bates numbers lined up so whatever work product people have done on the

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existing documents they don't have to lose that way, and that's fine. You could replace them with blank pages or something. But we need to get this thing taken care of now and immediately. This issue may also be affected by issues which I think we'll get to later in the day about sort of more general issues with the city's production, so in terms of the impact this may have on the forward motion of the case, it may have to be considered in light of what the Court hears and decides with respect to those issues, so I just wanted to mention that as part of the process.

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The last thing I'll mention is this. I mean obviously clawback is a well-known remedy when things get produced that shouldn't be produced, but there's something very important that's different here. If I'm doing my own document production and I inadvertently let out an attorneyclient privileged document, it's my error, and if clawback is a less than hundred percent perfect remedy, well, the person that made the error has to bear the burden of that, but here the city's error on this thing doesn't -- it may affect the city, but it also affects many other parties who had no role in the process of not being diligent enough to make sure this material didn't get out, and so there's a mismatch, I think, and that my have something to do with the city's degree of attention and alacrity in dealing with this issue because the people who bear the burden of what happens here are not the

ones who are really in a position to clean it up or to have prevented it in the first place. So we would ask that the city be directed to swoop everything back up, get this cleaned up once and for all, get it certified, have all the parties certify in writing that they have destroyed all copies they have of what was sent out up to date, and we get this issue taken off the table once and for all.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. IRWIN: Good morning, your Honor. Geoff Irwin from Jones Day for the city. The city deeply regrets that these mistakes were made. I hate having to be here and have this conversation with the Court. I would, however, like to make the representation that these were not intentional. They happened in connection with a very large document production that took place over a very compressed period of time.

THE COURT: How did it happen?

MR. IRWIN: It happened with reviewer error. There are people --

THE COURT: What does that mean?

MR. IRWIN: We have document reviewers who have eyeballs on every one of the documents that goes out the door. We started with a collection -- and I'm sure we'll have reason to talk about this later this morning as to why it was so large. We collected almost 1.2 million documents

to review in response to this.

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THE COURT: Were these people instructed to exclude mediation confidential documents?

MR. IRWIN: Absolutely, and the system worked. We were able to screen and protect against production --

THE COURT: It sort of worked.

MR. IRWIN: -- of multiples of more documents.

THE COURT: It sort of worked.

MR. IRWIN: I agree. I'm sorry. Your Honor, I apologize. It worked when it was executed by the people who --

THE COURT: It worked when it worked.

MR. IRWIN: -- we relied upon. It worked when it worked. Fair enough. We had -- there were obviously documents that made it through the system, and there were people who missed --

THE COURT: How many?

MR. IRWIN: So we now believe -- and the reason -- one of the reasons we haven't, you know, put the order out, we wanted to see how the Court wanted to deal with it this morning. We wanted to be sure. We wanted to be right. So we've been working this issue very hard since Thursday. We think, based on the information that's available to me, it's about 120 documents. Now, I recognize that's a --

THE COURT: Do you have any objection to the relief

- 1 that's sought here today?
- 2 MR. IRWIN: I don't want to slow down the schedule.
- 3 The city's concern is that the time it will take to reproduce
- 4 | the documents, which we can do, and --
- 5 THE COURT: You haven't done it already?
- 6 MR. IRWIN: We have not reproduced the entire file.
- 7 We needed to know what the documents were. We needed to know
- 8 what documents --
- 9 THE COURT: But you already told me you know those.
- 10 | It's 120.
- 11 MR. IRWIN: Yes, as of late last night. I now know
- 12 what the universe of documents is.
- 13 THE COURT: How long does it take to produce a new
- 14 | hard drive?
- 15 MR. IRWIN: Probably takes two or three days to do
- 16 | this I'm told.
- 17 THE COURT: How many hard drives do you need to send
- 18 | out?
- 19 MR. IRWIN: There are two dozen or so parties who
- 20 have propounded discovery on the city.
- 21 THE COURT: It takes two days to produce two dozen
- 22 hard drives?
- 23 MR. IRWIN: To go into the system, yes. I'm told
- 24 | the electronic vendor that we use, to go into the system and
- 25 manually remove the documents that we have now identified as

of last night will probably take a day or two, and then we need to produce the hard drives, so it will just take -- it'll take a couple days.

THE COURT: And your concern about that is what?

MR. IRWIN: My concern about -- I don't have a

concern about that, and the city is willing to do that. My

concern is --

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask again what -- do you object to the relief that's sought here today?

MR. IRWIN: I don't object to reproducing the documents. What I object to is the notion that everyone who has the hard drives that were produced last week has to stand down and destroy those and destroy any searches that they've run against those materials because I predict people will then say because we didn't get the new hard drives and because we had to start over on Wednesday or Thursday or Friday of this week, they will say the schedule now needs to change in the following ways that I can't predict, and my suggestion is simply that we are willing to reproduce the hard drives, but it shouldn't impact parties' ability to use -- to run their searches and use the disks that they have right now and abide by the new clawback letter that I am perfectly prepared to put out later today now that I know the universe of documents, but we will do as the Court instructs.

THE COURT: If parties have to reproduce work

because of a violation of this Court's mediation order, mediation confidentiality order, shouldn't the city be responsible for that?

MR. IRWIN: Responsible in which way, your Honor?

THE COURT: Economically.

MR. IRWIN: You mean to pay for the hard drives that go out?

THE COURT: No. If parties have to reproduce work, redo work as a direct result of the city's violation of the mediation confidentiality order, shouldn't the city be responsible for the cost of that?

MR. IRWIN: I think that's what I'm trying to say is that my proposal is and the city's position is they should not have to redo work. They should be able to rely on the data and the documents that were released in connection with the first --

THE COURT: Well, but that does nothing to reverse the violation of the confidentiality that occurred. You're leaving the confidential documents in the hands of people who shouldn't have them.

MR. IRWIN: Fair, your Honor. I understand that. I would also -- there are, again, over a hundred documents that we're talking about. I have had a chance to look through a number of them. I have not looked through all of them. And I'm not going to talk about the substance of any documents or

things like that, but I can also say that in many of these cases what has happened is -- or the contents are city communications, city internal that liken them much more to what we've heard about an inadvertent production of your own attorney-client documents. There will be an e-mail that'll be a request for information, a standard set of information requests that then gets kicked around among counsel five or six times saying in a different e-mail how should we respond. That could be five or six of the 120 documents as to which there is absolutely no prejudice to anyone except perhaps the city in terms of deciding what we should do about these things. To be clear, there are plainly documents in here as to which I am quite sure the participants to this mediation believed and hoped and expected under the terms of the order that would remain confidential, but I don't believe that the magnitude of the problem is that we have 120 exchanges of information where there are terms that would put a third party in a position where it feels like this is information I fully expected would stay confidential.

THE COURT: Anything further?

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MR. IRWIN: Your Honor, we would only point to the fact that under Federal Rule 37 an inadvertent mistake is not sanctionable, and that's what we have here. This is not a deliberate or intentional violation of the Court's order.

THE COURT: Well, perhaps so, but if parties have to

do extra work because of your violation of a court order, why should they bear the burden of that?

MR. IRWIN: And, again, your Honor, that's why I'm suggesting they shouldn't have to do that.

THE COURT: All right. Does anyone else want to be heard regarding this matter?

MR. PEREZ: One second, your Honor. Your Honor, Alfredo Perez on behalf of FGIC. I think part of the problem arises from the fact that they produced the same documents to everybody whether they were responsive to your document request or not. And, for instance --

THE COURT: Is this where you ask them not to do that in round two?

MR. PEREZ: Well, you know --

THE COURT: Sir --

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MR. PEREZ: I'm sure that they did it -- I'm sure that they did that in order to be quick, but I don't know whether that's -- whether they can do that or not do that because they certainly haven't identified what documents relate to what request, but the --

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to ask you to hold on that one until we address it more directly later.

MR. PEREZ: Yeah. What I was going to say --

THE COURT: We have a very specific problem we're trying to solve here, and your raising that issue doesn't

help us.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, what I was going to say -- and I got a little sidetracked, but what I was going to say, we made proposals to them in the context of mediation. Those were produced to everybody. That's the kind of thing that I'm concerned about.

THE COURT: Right. Sir.

MR. IRWIN: May I --

THE COURT: One second.

MR. IRWIN: Okay.

MR. ANGELOV: Good morning, your Honor. Mark
Angelov for Ambac Assurance Corporation. There's a practical
way to limit the impact of this production and the defect in
the production on the work product that the parties have
done, and that's something that's been alluded to before.
People will not necessarily have to redo the searches and
whatever marking and foldering they have done with the
documents that have been produced if the city is careful in
repeating the production in such a way that all the control
numbers and the Bates numbers line up, and so in that event
people wouldn't have to go back to square one. Thank you.

MR. IRWIN: Two brief points. That's actually what I was referring to when I said if people could preserve their work product. If the city were to reproduce, we would produce it in such a way that would allow them to --

THE COURT: All right. If there's a technological solution to this, great, but in the meantime I'm going to order you, sir, and the others who have spoken up here today and really anyone who has an interest in this to meet and confer during our breaks today, perhaps over lunch, to see if you can come to an agreement on how to solve this problem. In the Court's view, this is a major problem that needs to be solved today.

MR. IRWIN: Understood, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let's turn our attention to the motion to compel Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland Counties to produce a privilege log.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Good morning, your Honor. Claude Montgomery, Dentons, for the Retiree Committee. We are the movants today. Your Honor, we filed our motion. I believe Macomb filed an opposition, Oakland filed an opposition, and Wayne did not, but it had a pending objection to discovery, which includes the rejection of producing privileged information. I think we have a practical problem in that everybody understands the rule. Everybody understands that there's an obligation to produce a privilege log except when it would be extraordinarily burdensome, and then they can go the category route if you follow the advisory committee's role and the party that is resisting has sought a protective order. Here we've sort of conflated the matters, and we're

kind of in front of you dealing with the same thing.

The basic proposition is that a substantial number of the documents that appear to have been responsive have been withheld on grounds of privilege. For example, the -- Macomb produced 3,700 documents, approximately, but withheld 2,100 documents or 35 percent of the total documents they had available were withheld on privilege grounds which they purported to categorize in five simple sentences basically saying we either sought communications from counsel or we didn't or it was work product, and for Macomb no indication of deliberative privilege being asserted, just attorney-client privilege and attorney work product.

Oakland County produced 2,967 documents but withheld 3,557 documents, meaning of the documents they thought were responsive to our inquiry, most of them were privileged in some form or another, and, again, no privilege log as to the hows and whys, although in their response they put the general descriptions. They include one deliberative privilege document and approximately 1,700 common interest privilege documents.

Now, your Honor has been faced before with the necessity of precision on common interest, and you will recall last fall the common interest privilege between the state and the city was the subject of intense scrutiny, and your Honor required some precision through use of privilege

logs and large-scale productions by the state and the city in that regard. Here the size of the productions are nothing close to the 250,000 pages that the city has produced this We're talking about under 30,000 documents, which in normal parlance I think is, you know, like ten Bankers Boxes used to be the way we thought about it. Now I have no idea how many megs it is, but I think that given the relatively large assertion of privilege relative to the responsive documents, that the producing parties can do more than simply give us a sentence that we've met the rules, and these are privileged. Their statements to the Court and statements to us are essentially trust us, we did it right, and, of course, the whole purpose of a privilege log is, yes, you probably did most of it right, maybe even all of it right, but we're entitled to know and challenge where appropriate. And we think where there are serious questions as to whether or not there is common interest, where there's all too likely a possibility that cc's were regarded as communications for counsel -- that is, one business person communicating to another business person, cc'ing a lawyer and asking everybody, "Do you have any questions?" -- sometimes that's privileged, sometimes that's not, your Honor, and we think that a privilege log is the only reasonable way to meet the requirements of 26(b)(5) in this regard, and so we'd ask you to order it.

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THE COURT: What is the litigation or the issue between these counties and your client, and how is the documents that you have requested relevant to that issue?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Let us -- I think it sort of goes to the point that Macomb raised, well, haven't you settled, and why aren't you -- why aren't you simply standing down here. Well, as your Honor well knows, on the basic proposition of whether or not we will be favoring confirmation or not favoring confirmation depends on three major factors.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MONTGOMERY: One, does the state come through with its promised funds on the terms that it put in the plan, not a different set of terms, but on the terms that it put in the plan; two, whether the Classes 10 and 11 as pension or 12 as OPEB actually vote for the plan because if they don't vote for the plan, then we could be opposing cramdown; and last but not least, your Honor, the city is proposing to undertake a transaction or transactions that might be either a regional authority or privatization authority, and the retirees have a specific interest in that, not just as retirees of a given plan -- form of the transaction might say something about that -- but because there is something called a DWSD CDR in the plan in which we have a direct economic interest in any upside gained by the city, so Macomb and Oakland have said

they -- in their disclosure statement objections that they are opponents to the plan process. They are asserting unfair discrimination between Classes 10, 11, 12 on one side and whatever class they are in even though they are only contingent creditors and I think the city at one point said they were going to be assumed, so they're not going to be voting as creditors anyway, but assuming they are creditors and assuming they are opposing the plan on a voting basis, they have said they're our opponents. They oppose the treatment that we're proposing. They're also opposing apparently the city's ability to do the transactions, at least according to the disclosure statement, and so since we have an economic interest in those, we need to understand what it is the counties are trying to do because it may actually simply be a case of they're trying to transfer value from retirees to county water and sewer payers. If it's that simple, we may be fighting.

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THE COURT: And generally speaking, what are the documents?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ MONTGOMERY: The documents that have been produced are basically --

THE COURT: No. Requested.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Oh, we've requested information that relates to the functioning of DWSD from their vantage point, any challenges they have with respect to the

computations of retirement benefits and the cost because that was one of the challenges and sort of a -- sort of a pretty standard broad tell us -- give us the documents that are relevant to the operation of DWSD for a specific time period, basically from the appointment of the emergency manager forward basically.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

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MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you.

MS. O'GORMAN: Good morning, your Honor. My name is Debra O'Gorman, and I'm here for Macomb County by and through its public works commissioner, Anthony Marrocco. Your Honor hit on a very important point when you asked counsel for the Retirees' Committee what their interest is in this dispute. As we know, they have reached a settlement in principle of their claims. In fact, there was a recent stipulation that was filed extending deadlines for the Retirees' Committee and their own discovery obligations, so it really is quite ironic that they're here requesting municipal parties with limited resources to undergo the burden and expense of providing a privilege log. As we all know, the counties will be filing an objection to the plan. The city will be responding and dealing with that objection, and the city is capably represented by numerous counsel who can oversee the discovery process as against the counties. And the important thing to keep in mind here, your Honor, is that the city is not

requesting a privilege log from any of the counties. In fact, no other party here with the very limited exception of Syncora requesting a privilege log on one discrete issue of the city -- no other party in this courtroom is being asked to provide a privilege log, and there really is simply no basis to burden the counties only with this very large and expensive task.

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THE COURT: Well, how large and expensive is it? MS. O'GORMAN: Well, it requires us to go through each and every one of the documents withheld on the basis of privilege to review each one and identify the basis for the privilege, prepare a listing. You know, what will also likely happen is we'll be back before you with questions and challenges and requests for in camera review of documents withheld on the basis of privilege, and, you know, that will take more time and effort on the part of many of us here. And, you know, this case is moving very quickly. Macomb worked, you know, very diligently to make a production of documents. It was a substantial production. It's being minimized, you know, but our role is really very discrete here, and it is a large production, you know, even compared against the city's production. Our set is deduped, so the number of documents that we produced are discrete individual documents. They're not duplicates of the same thing. You know, it really is a large effort, and it --

THE COURT: Does your client oppose confirmation of the debtor's plan?

MS. O'GORMAN: I'm sorry. I didn't hear you.

THE COURT: Does your client oppose confirmation of the debtor's plan?

MS. O'GORMAN: We do.

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THE COURT: On the grounds that Mr. Montgomery indicated?

MS. O'GORMAN: Yes. He's generally correct in that regard, but I also would like to bring to your Honor's attention --

THE COURT: Doesn't that litigation position in Bankruptcy Court carry with it certain burdens, including privilege log?

MS. O'GORMAN: Yeah, it does. We, you know, are not looking to shirk our responsibilities. That's not why we're here, but we, you know, would like to bring to the Court's attention the fact that, you know, this magnifying glass is being put on the counties. You know, the suggestion that because a common interest privilege may exist between the counties and may be asserted requires a privilege log, you know, for some special reason really is just not supported by anything. I don't think that anybody would really contest that the counties do not have a common interest with regard to the issues here, the possible creation of the regional

authority, the treatment of the DWSD assets. The counties have and should work together in that regard and have asserted and will assert, you know, a common interest privilege. And to what benefit of the Retirees' Committee would this privilege log be? And as we said before, the chief opponent of the counties is the city. The city is not requesting a privilege log of us. What role does the Retirees' Committee have? They have no special expertise in the DWSD or discovery related to that --

THE COURT: Well, but Mr. Montgomery says they have a significant and at least in one respect special unique stake in the outcome of your objections.

MS. O'GORMAN: They do, but the types of documents they've asked for, you know, likely would not go directly to those issues. I'm just not sure where that connection really lies.

The other thing I would like to ask your Honor if you are considering requesting a privilege log that it would be a basis for cost-shifting to the Retirees' Committee. If they really, you know, insist that this be provided, they should bear the expense. You know, they are the only --

THE COURT: Of course, their costs are paid by the city.

MS. O'GORMAN: Well, and the city is not requesting a privilege log, so, you know, that is, you know, very good

evidence in and of itself that because of the pace at which this matter is moving, the many things that we all have to do going forward in the next few weeks, stopping everything to create a privilege log, to litigate over privilege issues is just not going to advance the ball forward, you know, given the roles of both the counties and the Retirees' Committee, so we ask that the motion be denied.

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MS. QUADROZZI: Good morning, your Honor. Quadrozzi on behalf of Oakland County. Oakland County concurs in the position just articulated by Macomb, and I don't want to waste this Court's time with duplicating the able arguments that were made. I do want to make a couple of points, quite frankly, to reflect what I'm sure was just a mix-up in terms of the numbers. The documents -- and let me back up just one step. The documents requested of the counties, particularly Oakland County obviously, primarily are from a time frame, as noted by counsel, moving from the point of the appointment of the emergency manager forward, and so the suggestion that, yes, a large number of those documents are privileged makes perfect sense because obviously in that, you know, 13 months or so since that happened, the discussion of the regional authority had not previously -- with the exception of a very brief period of time in front of Judge Cox, had not been a subject, so we're looking at a very compressed period of time. To the extent

that they sought records relating to the operation of DWSD, while we have some of those documents, precious few of those documents are things that do not already exist at the city and that anybody has access to, so that is why we had a large number of documents withheld. In terms of the numbers withheld, counsel identified that there were 1,700 documents withdrawn -- or withheld on the basis of the common interest and one on governmental deliberative process. actually the reverse. We only withheld one document, and I'm referring to paragraph 11 of our response, on the basis of the common interest privilege. The remaining 1,700 were the deliberative process, which, as I say, is really as a result of the fact that that deliberation was taking place in the context of the analysis of a regional authority over the past 13 months, and we would ask that Macomb -- that the Retirees' Committee motion be denied.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, Max Newman on behalf of Wayne County. We did actually file a response on Saturday to this motion, and we are objecting to it. And I concur in the arguments made by able counsel before me. I just wanted to give the Court an idea of the magnitude of the task that the county has gone through. Obviously it's not what the city went through with over a million documents, but there were substantial documents that were reviewed. After a couple of

days of investigation to figure out, you know, where these documents were located, we employed the Stout Risius Ross firm to create a database of the needed documents. employed reviewers from the Kelly Services firm in order to get what we originally had as a two-week time frame -- the Court later extended that by an additional ten days, but, you know, at the beginning there was a real fire drill because we really had to get this done quickly. To give the Court the magnitude of the difference between inspecting the documents for privilege and actually doing a privilege log, when the discussion came up among the counties and the decision was made to respond without a privilege log, we went from having five attorneys at 20 hours each to one attorney at about 40 hours to inspect the documents for privilege, so we're talking about 60, 70 hours' worth of attorneys' time in addition to create a privilege log, which is a substantial burden to Wayne County, and we do believe that, as news media reports have indicated, Wayne County is not exactly flush with cash at the moment either, and the cost-shifting argument is certainly something that we're interested in here, you know. Despite it being shifted to the city, on the other hand, given our role in the proceedings, it's not fair to burden us with this when no one else is being burdened with this specific requirement. And, therefore, for the reasons I just stated and the reasons stated by counsel

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before me, we would oppose the motion.

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MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, I just wanted to bring your attention back to a discussion you had with -- I believe it was Mr. Gordon last fall regarding Reed versus Baxter, the Sixth Circuit decision on common interest privilege in which the Sixth Circuit makes it clear that just because a lawyer is in the room for one side when other people are talking about something doesn't mean that a common interest privilege exists with respect to nondisclosure, and that very issue about whether or not a lawyer for one side can be in the room while business people for both sides are there is an important one and gets flagged through the use of privilege logs. And, your Honor, that is probably further highlighted here in which Macomb in its response doesn't indicate there are any common interest privilege withheld documents, but Oakland says there -- apparently I got it reversed -- there are 1,700 documents that have a common interest privilege, and --

THE COURT: Hold on one second. Ma'am -
MS. QUADROZZI: One. One document we filed on

common interest.

MR. MONTGOMERY: One common, but there are 1,700 deliberative interest. Sorry. She's correct. And so there -- something has transpired here in the way they are approaching the issue of privilege, and I think it warrants

when a party decides they want to jump into a big fight and they want to take on and challenge recoveries proposed by the city and method of delivering -- means of implementation of a plan that specifically affects one group of people in a unique way and they assert that a large number of documents are privileged, they should be put to the burden of establishing that privilege in some reasonable fashion, and the simple categorization that they used in their responses should be regarded as insufficient. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to take this under advisement and give you a decision from the bench here when we reconvene after lunch. I want to proceed with our next matter, but give me a moment before we do that. Chris, may I see you? Okay. Let's turn our attention then to the three Syncora motions, please, and I'll let you choose which of the three you'd like to start with.

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, good morning. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. Your Honor, when we got your order for today's hearing, I think that we understood you to envision a hearing where the Court would hopefully sift discrete objections that had been made to producing certain types of documents and we could go back and forth about whether the objection was well-taken, and whoever won or lost, you could say go produce discrete category "X" of documents. Consistent with that, you asked

us to prepare something that went response by response, objection by objection, and I will tell you that we have done that and are prepared to do that later today. It is a 152-page beast, and I wanted to explain to you why it looks like this and also give you some thoughts about why this may not be the most efficient way to proceed today or use your time or our time, and --

THE COURT: I'd be interested in that.

MR. HACKNEY: I thought you might. Everyone loves a 152-page spreadsheet. So let me tell you, your Honor, that that's why we filed the motion to compel. The motion to compel is designed to put up in lights for you important meta issues that relate to the methodology by which they collected documents, and at the end of this presentation I have suggestions for the Court for its consideration about how we might proceed, but I want to say that we stand ready to go one by one.

Your Honor, in our view, the ability to conduct today's hearing has been substantially frustrated by the way that the city has gone about producing the documents. The city's document responses identify a large number of objections, what are called general objections, and then they incorporate all of the general objections into all of their responses to their document requests, so what that means, your Honor, is that if you pick up document request of ours

number one, which I believe relates to, you know, identify the works of art that are in the DIA, they will say subject to the general objections, we'd be happy to produce documents that relate to that subject. The problem is that by incorporating all of the general objections into the response, the proponent, me, is left uncertain as to what documents it is that they are producing and what it is that they are not producing. This is important, your Honor, because there are objections that are demonstrably problematic. For example, the city has said we will not produce documents that go back before January 1, 2013, so I don't need to go through the entire production, and I will tell you that I haven't yet, and I will tell you why we haven't yet. This is the unique case where I'm moving to compel related to a document production that I haven't reviewed, and I acknowledge that's somewhat unusual, but it's the press of the schedule as well as the fact that the responses themselves tell us that we have a methodological issue with respect to the documents the way they were collected. That's why we're driving the issue to you today, so I wanted to get that up front.

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The city has also made an important objection that was concerning to me where the city said we'll only search for and locate documents that we can reasonably get to under the schedule, and you know that's something that's of concern

to me because we were of the view that we needed more time in order to do this the right way, and we expressed that. city took a different view. The city said, "No, we can go fast, and we would like the more expedited schedule," which is fine, but you can't bootstrap your way then into withholding relevant evidence, I don't think, because you say, "Well, I'm not able to get to it under the schedule that I advocated for." These are just two examples of general objections that to just the plain read give concern to me because to tie it up and make it practical, your Honor, if you take a document request and the city says, "Well, I'm producing documents to you, but it's subject to my objection that I'm only going to produce documents that I can reasonably get to within the few weeks that we've had your request," then you're left not knowing what they did and didn't do, and that is inefficient, your Honor, because what will happen is we have issued a 30(b)(6) deposition request of the city, so at some point down the road we will take a deposition on the method by which they collected and produced documents. And if you learn then that there were important document categories that were not produced, then we've lost more time. Again, that's why we're driving the issue to you today and we have these specific suggestions.

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Compounding matters, the production is 250,000 pages, and the size of the production I would say doesn't

worry me particularly, but the fact that it's not indexed in any way has been a substantial difficulty for us on the other side trying to understand what's in it and what's not. You don't want to get to the point where with respect to any of your requests you have to go through the entire production and have a sense of what you think should have been in there and wasn't.

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So what we did is we had a meet and confer with the city in this past week where we said, look, you know, we're not really even at the stage where we can say, "Why aren't you producing Bucket X, why aren't you producing Bucket Y?" We're at the "What did you guys do here?" stage. And, you know, the city has obviously been operating under a very expedited schedule, and, you know, I don't envy Mr. Irwin's position, but the answer was, "Well, we had a large team of people, and no one person can really tell you what it is that we've done, so ask those questions, and I'll come back to you." We said to the city, "Look, we think it would be a good idea if you identified the custodians who you searched, the search terms that you used for electronically stored information. You know, paint a picture for us. Tell us what you did here so that we can sit back and look at the picture you painted and say what about this, what about that, what about this," and the city has not yet been willing to agree to do that, and I think that's something that will be

included in my suggestions to the Court.

The clawback issue has also had an impact on us. We got these documents Wednesday morning, and we shipped them out to a vendor to be uploaded by the vendor. You have to like process the documents before you can review them. If you like want to be bored to tears and have your eyeballs melt out of your head, I'll explain to you how all that works, but I'm going to assume that you don't. What we did -- so we got caught up in the clawback issue a little bit ourselves both because apparently there are Syncora proposals that are in the production but also because we did not want our teams to start coding the production until we knew that it wasn't going to change because then if you do a bunch of coding over the weekend and we do the reboot, then you have to go back and do it over, so we waited and came today with the hope that we would get that threshed out.

So the purpose of today's hearing is to resolve the specific objections to the specific requests, but I'm here to tell you that I don't think we're in a position to do that because we don't know what we don't know, and we're not able to speak meaningfully about this production. And I want to talk a little bit about the impact on that and then offer the Court our views, but the impact of this is critical. This is having a crippling impact on two things. First, it's having a crippling impact on our experts because our experts need to

get, for example, forecast-related information. assumptions behind the forecast is critical. And remember the way this works because when you're the city, your experts have open and unfettered access to city employees, to the treasury department at the state. They literally call them up on the phone and get information that way. Creditors' experts have to go through the more cumbersome process of requesting the discovery, and Ms. Kopacz -- I'm envious of her because she's going to be somewhat more like a city witness in that they're going to kind of let her in, and their folks at E&Y will do working sessions with her and teach her things, and that's great for her, but I wanted to make clear that we don't have that, and so that's an important -- that's what makes the document discovery -- the written discovery so important, which is it's a bottleneck for our experts, and remember that our experts are 43 days away from rendering opinions on things as complicated as are these ten- and forty-year forecasts solid, so fact-intensive issues where we're waiting, waiting. So it's very important on that front, and it's also important to depositions because not only do we have to make sure that we got all the documents and then we have to review them and synthesize them so that we can use them meaningfully in the depositions, but that is like a gating issue to being able to prepare for the depositions. And remember on that front that

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we are now five days into a deposition period that I believe ends on or about June 24th, so that's why, again, the pace of all this is very much on my mind. It's why I'm driving issues to you with respect to a document production that I haven't yet reviewed.

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So I have suggestions for the Court to consider, and I will offer them now. The first thing I would suggest, your Honor, is I would order the city to produce a certification, an affidavit from someone who will describe what the city It will describe the repositories of documents that were searched to the extent they're not in the hands of a custodian. It will describe the custodians of the documents that were searched. And with respect to ESI or electronically stored information, it will describe the search terms that the city employed to produce documents. And I think to the extent the city just knows of certain document repositories that it didn't search, it could also identify -- put up in lights for us now we did not search this, we didn't search that, we're not producing this. So let's be concrete about what's been done and what's been not done so that we can speak more meaningfully before you about what should be done.

Second, I would ask the Court to rule on the clawback issue just so people know what we're doing technologically with the hard drives that were produced.

Third, we would recommend that the city be ordered to produce an index of the documents. It doesn't have to be a document-by-document index, although if they have that technological capability, that would be good, but at least a subject matter index of what is in the production so that we can understand it. That could be part of the certification they're doing.

THE COURT: Let me ask you to pause for just one second, please.

MR. HACKNEY: Sure.

THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.

MR. HACKNEY: So then what I would do, your Honor, is I would reschedule this hearing with respect to the city's responses to the creditors' document requests until after the city has done these things, and what we would do is we'll all move in parallel, which is the creditors will leave here today and begin to crawl all over the production. The city will leave here today and build for us a practical description attested to by someone under oath that here's what we did, here's what we didn't do. That will facilitate meet and confers between us and the city. That will avoid things like this. Okay. So I'm very -- you know, and then the way I would propose, your Honor, what I would do with the rest of the hearing is from where I sit, I think you can meaningfully address the city's interrogatory responses, so I

would propose that we use today to do that. I think that you can meaningfully address whether we creditors have adequately responded to the city's discovery, and there are things like our motion to clarify the witness description, so I believe that there's still a lot of wood that we could chop today, and I'm of the view that we should chop it, but I will tell you that with respect to document production, you have to -you have to be very practical as lawyers with each other in order to facilitate getting to the point where you can have disputes, and this can be done one of two ways. The sort of textbook way is where you can pick up the responses to the document requests and the document requests -- the responses themselves teach you, yeah, they assert the general objections. Everyone does that, of course. You want to preserve your objections. But then what they do is either in each individual response or what we did was we did like a preliminary statement where we explained to the city what we were going affirmatively to do. You want to be able to pick up the responses and say I understand at a general level what they did.

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The other -- the second way that I would say is probably more common is that there's kind of an initial -- I call it like the armadas meeting out in the sea, which is there are all these requests that go over here, and there are all these responses that come over here, and if you picked

them up and looked at them, you can't really tell what people The meat of what gets that process going is after that where people have practical conversations, "Look, what are you really looking for? I know you have 60 requests, but can you give me subject matters that you're most focused in?" And then when you make the production, you go to the proponent of the production. You say, "Look, tell us what Tell us what you didn't do." If I regard you with suspicion the whole time and I'm, you know, kind of cagey and unwilling to do that, we end up here, okay, which is I don't know what they haven't produced and why they haven't produced it, and I can't tell from their document request, but I know that there are problems with the objections they're asserting. So that was how we had envisioned the motion to compel. The motion to compel on the document request has certain specific areas in it that it calls out. about -- the forecast is for me paramount. It's one of the most important issues in the case. I know that Ms. Kopacz is probably nodding her head because we've got to get this stuff out. And as an example on that one, the city said, "Well" -in some respects the city refused to give us historical revenue information, which made no sense to me, but in other instances what it said is, "Well, this is going to be handled as part of expert discovery." And you got to remember the forecasts are already in the plan, so this isn't -- you know,

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there's no reason to wait for expert reports to get whoever the expert is the forecast that he's doing and his reliance materials and so on at that point. And by the way, we can't because our experts can't wait until that time to begin responding to that, so we need to treat the forecasts as they are what they are, which is they're a part of the plan. There's data and assumptions that went into them. those to the front, like get those produced today. must be a file somewhere. We're talking about forecasts that have been in existence subject to refinement for almost a year, so there's got to be an E&Y file that says here's everything that goes into the forecast. Put it on a disk and give it to us. Stage that forward. We have other aspects of the motion to compel that talk about the way boilerplate objections are typically handled and that they're often overruled by courts who say, "Look, it's not concrete enough in terms of informing your adversary what you have or have not done."

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And then we do have an issue at the end of the motion to compel with respect to privilege logs, and I understand the city's position in part because I'm taking the same position with respect to privilege logs. In cases like these where there is so much privileged communication, such a low likely yield of a review of those documents, it is often more efficient to not do a log, and I acknowledge that. It's

a little bit scary because it means that that will just never be subject to process, but it is what it is. What we have said is, okay, why don't we reserve on the issue of privilege logs and treat it in a pragmatic way as we go along, but one issue we know we should talk about now is the issue of the art in two respects. One of them is what are the privileged communications that went into Mr. Orr's seeming decision, you know, to proceed with the grand bargain rather than doing alternatives, and, second, to what extent is the mediation privilege being invoked to apply to communications with the charitable foundations? This plays into a couple important issues. One of the important issues is one that you and I had a colloguy on about a few weeks ago about how is the grand bargain going to be proved up at trial. And I suspect that -- well, I quess I have suspicions about how they're going to do it that make it relevant to understand what communications with different parties went into the way that deal came together. I think it's going to drive an important issue to the Court about the scope of the mediation privilege and how it will interact with the city's attempt at trial to say this was very -- this was negotiated hard or this was all that could be gotten in this negotiation. We did the best that we could. So there's a potential collision course with issues of mediation privilege and attorney-client privilege with respect to what I'll call some of the settlement-like

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issues, and you heard Ms. Kopacz talk about it today with respect to the union negotiations where I'm sure the city's initial position was the economics that relate to the union negotiations and the perceived benefits of the CBA revisions and so forth, those are within the scope of the mediation privilege, so that's an important issue that is out there that I think relates to why we're saying today at least do a privilege log on the art.

We also have a motion to compel on interrogatories, your Honor, but I had not meant to step our interrogatory responses up to the front of the queue. It was more in the way of identifying global issues with respect to interrogatories. I'm happy to fall into line and argue my interrogatory points rog by rog. That's part of -- it's a smaller part of this large spreadsheet that we've prepared. But that was all I had to say on the motion to compel on the document front. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. IRWIN: Your Honor, in terms of what the city did and what the circumstances were in connection with its document production, the schedule is what the schedule is. The city was in receipt of document requests from more than two dozen parties. There were approximately 900 total document requests. There were almost 250 interrogatories, and they were all on a production or compliance schedule, which we understood to mean document production and not just

the submission of written responses and objections approximately -- well, exactly two weeks after they were delivered to us. Of the 1,150 or so discovery requests that we were responding to, 800 of them came in on the last day that they were due. It literally took through the weekend with people working nonstop simply to organize the discovery requests into massive spreadsheets that we could, in fact, attack as aggressively as we could. Now, we didn't wait for these discovery requests to come in. We knew what they were doing. We had our team and our machinery in place. We were ready to go, and we, in fact, attacked them very aggressively. And as I previewed for the Court earlier, the process in its totality included reviewing 1.2 million documents, which we applied -- to which we applied search terms and a date restriction because you have to have a date restriction when you're reviewing electronic information, and that's the way people do business these days. That's how they work with information. That's how they share information. That's how they communicate. It was a very robust fully federal rules compliant ESI document search that the city did that it applied to almost 90 custodians at the city and its various advisors. After that process, when we had, again, 300,000 documents to review, many of which, in fairness, after they were reviewed, were not responsive because if you think of the funneling that has to take place

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here to apply -- some of the search terms we used returned numbers of documents that were not responsive and not related to the issues in this case. That number was further reduced to a production number of about 30,000 documents. It was about 250,000 pages. It would be impossible for the city or it would take an extraordinarily long time to go back or to even have done at the time it was being done since the production deadline at that point was two weeks -- it was later expanded to three weeks. When you get toward the end of the two-week period, using the kind of technology that we use to produce documents, it's not just pushing a button, you know. On the Monday or Tuesday of the week that it's due, you got to be locking things down and have your production more or less ready.

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The other thing to sort of bear in mind, particularly as we're responding to interrogatories, is that the fourth amended plan went in on -- I believe it was the 5th. The document production was -- and the interrogatories were eventually due on the 6th, Tuesday, the 6th, of last week. The plan went in on Monday, and the monumental task of responding accurately and fairly to 240 interrogatories, which are very complex -- these are not just identify your witnesses. These involve complex narratives for someone to sit down and write or pay attention to, often require the input of lots of people, advisors, people at the city, Jones

Day lawyers. Lots of people have to weigh in on these, on any individual request. Many of the people whose input was required were working on the plan or are in mediation, so people are very, very busy. It's a very short period of time. We produced documents, again, as --

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THE COURT: So you agree with Mr. Hackney that I didn't allow enough time for discovery?

MR. IRWIN: No. We produced -- we met the schedule, and we produced documents. I'm saying when Mr. Hackney or other people complain that we haven't cross-referenced every document or created an index cross-referencing every document that we've produced against 900 requests, it's simply not reasonable under these circumstances, and I don't think the federal rules require it when you're producing -- making an e-mail production, which is what we have largely done. Now, we had that, and we also had -- there are certainly requests or categories of requests that don't lend themselves to an ESI search; right? If somebody asks us for, you know, the last several years of CAFRs, I'm not going to rely on my custodial search and sweep of e-mail records to do that, and so we had dozens and dozens of separate adventurers chasing down information as it responded to specific requests, but I think for purposes of today's hearing, my point is simply this. If we're here to address general objections or specific objections -- if we're here to

resolve the city's written responses, the posture that the city has technically taken with regard to the responses, where I think everyone is is we've said subject to our general objections, which are not controversial things -well, people could dispute the date, but we have to pick an end date or a start date somewhere, so subject to a date restriction, subject to the fact that we're not going to give mediation-related materials, subject to the fact that we're not going to waive privilege, subject to the fact that we, in fact, are not going to produce expert materials to you in advance of what's required by the schedule, we will produce -- that's what our responses say -- subject to a few general objections, we're going to give you this information. So I understand when Mr. Hackney says he doesn't know exactly what was produced, and it is a large production, and it will take time to get through, but another path here and the recourse that's available to any party is to say, well, city, you acknowledged in your responses that you were going to produce responsive materials. Setting aside privilege, you were going to respond and produce materials in this request. We have indicated that we have made an appropriate search, and the robustness of our production corroborates that, I would hope, to some degree. If someone comes to us later and says, "I don't see the responsive materials in here. You said you were going to give it to me, but it's not here.

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Show me where it is," the city will, of course, cooperate and
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     try to make that effort to identify places in the production
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    where the documents exist, but that --
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              THE COURT: Is there a list of art in the DIA in
    what you produced?
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              MR. IRWIN: So the DIA is a separate issue, and
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    that's a -- I know it's a part of the motion, and this is a
     little --
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              THE COURT: Is that a "no"?
                         -- frustrating for the city as well.
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              MR. IRWIN:
              THE COURT:
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                         Is that a "no"?
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              MR. IRWIN: The DIA has produced it.
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              THE COURT: So the city didn't produce it?
              MR. IRWIN: The city produced responsive records
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     that the city has. If there were requests that said produce
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     inventories of art --
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              THE COURT: Mr. Irwin --
              MR. IRWIN:
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                         Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- for the third time, did or did not
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     the city produce a list of the art in the DIA?
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              MR. IRWIN: No. The city is not in possession of
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     that.
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              THE COURT: Did you say you're not in possession of
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     it?
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              MR. IRWIN: I believe we said we will produce -- we
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will search for and produce responsive documents. 1 2 THE COURT: Did you say you're not in possession of it? 3 4 MR. IRWIN: I don't believe in respect to that specific request, no, your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: Wouldn't that have been a really easy 7 response? The written responses to these 900 --8 MR. IRWIN: 9 THE COURT: Because when you get a request for production of documents that you're not in possession of, do 10 you have to say anything more than "we don't have it" ever? 11 MR. IRWIN: The DIA -- the list of documents -- the 12 13 list of the art inventory was the subject of specific negotiations between the objectors and the DIA, and there is 14

THE COURT: Forget all that. You got a request for a list of the art in the DIA, and instead of saying, "We don't have it," you did --

a written agreement pursuant to which the DIA is providing

MR. IRWIN: I believe --

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this.

THE COURT: -- something else much more contorted.

MR. IRWIN: Well, I don't -- well, I think in this example, your Honor, where there was an -- and I don't have perfect command of these 1,150 discovery requests. I believe for the DIA-related requests, there was an interrogatory that

says -- setting the documents aside, an interrogatory that says identify the inventory at DIA. Give us the major works. Give us the -- you know, all 60,000 pieces that exist at DIA. And in connection with that -- and that's a separate complaint, but I'll wrap it into this conversation. Ιn connection with that exercise, we, in fact, said, "Go see the You've negotiated with the DIA. See the DIA documents because they've agreed to provide it to you. It's exactly what you asked for from them." And now, you know, the complaint is, "Well, you've referred to the DIA documents generally, but you haven't referred to them specifically." don't even have the DIA documents, so I can't refer to a specific DIA document, but I can read the letter agreement between creditors and the DIA where they say give us a list of inventory or a list of art. Here are the terms of it, and here's what DIA --

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THE COURT: But you don't have to do that. In fact, that's a nonresponsive response. If you don't have what they've requested, just say, "I don't have it."

MR. IRWIN: We absolutely -- your Honor, you're absolutely right. Under the circumstances, we did not have the -- we did not -- we're not able to go back in terms of the 900 requests, and where there was a direct request for a direct document and a specific example like that and we knew that we didn't have that exact document, I'm sure there are

examples where we weren't able to do that. We ran our searches. We produced the documents that the city had, and we indicated that we were, as a consequence, complying with the request, but we couldn't be that specific. Just the sheer number of the requests didn't permit it.

THE COURT: Why no index of the documents that you did produce?

MR. IRWIN: Well, they would be -- so many of them would be e-mails. I'm not quite sure how to index a collection of e-mails because the e-mails were generated because they were created by a search that included search terms, so I'm not quite sure how we would go about doing that. I've never been in receipt of an index of e-mails in connection with a document production that has been made by an adversary in any case that I've been a part of --

THE COURT: Well, have you ever --

MR. IRWIN: -- because you'd have to --

THE COURT: Have you ever been in a case where in response to two dozen document requests, you threw 250,000 pages of documents at everybody?

MR. IRWIN: In response to two dozen, no.

THE COURT: Isn't that what you told me there were, two dozen document requests, or --

MR. IRWIN: No, two dozen parties. There were nine --

THE COURT: Two dozen. That's what I meant.

Document requests from two dozen parties.

MR. IRWIN: I have never been in a case where I have had so many requests. Is that --

THE COURT: Yeah. And so instead of responding party by party by party, you threw all the same documents at everyone and said, "The documents that you want are somewhere in here."

MR. IRWIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I ask again why no index so that people can figure out whether you responded to their document requests appropriately or not without having to make them fish through all of those pages?

MR. IRWIN: I just -- I don't think that's possible in the circumstances, your Honor, to index all of the -- to cross-reference all of the -- all of the documents because they would apply to more than one. Someone would have to manually sit down with the 900 requests, go document by document and --

THE COURT: Well, no. The index that I would be referring to is just a list of the documents.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ IRWIN: A list of the title of the documents because so many of them --

THE COURT: Some way to identify them.

MR. IRWIN: I wonder if the metadata that's provided

with an e-mail production like this doesn't allow people to, you know, generate lists like that of the documents that we've produced. The city will do what the Court requests in this regard, but it would be a -- there are -- the devil is in the details.

THE COURT: How did you choose the date?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ IRWIN: The date was a date that was chosen because it was a clean date that was six --

THE COURT: Any date is a clean date.

MR. IRWIN: Well --

THE COURT: Why did you choose the date you chose?

MR. IRWIN: It wasn't a random day in February;

13 right? It was January 1st, 2013. It was six months before

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THE COURT: January 1st is as random as any other date.

MR. IRWIN: It was six months before the bankruptcy petition and several months before Mr. Orr was appointed, and we felt like that would capture the analysis and the events that are the most relevant in this proceeding. Going back further in time just increases those numbers that we're talking about that we felt were --

THE COURT: Mr. Hackney wants a list of your search terms and a list of the repositories.

MR. IRWIN: The repositories. Do you mean the

custodians?

2 THE COURT: Custodians.

MR. IRWIN: The custodians. The custodians are in the metadata. The identity of the custodians -- every document the way it's produced, at least in our system, is -- comes with metadata, and there is source code in the metadata that identifies the custodian to whom each document is sourced.

THE COURT: He also wants a list of the custodians you didn't access.

MR. IRWIN: The custodians we didn't access. That could be, I suppose, everyone that we didn't --

THE COURT: Well, city custodians.

MR. IRWIN: You mean a list of everyone at the city who we didn't ask to -- well, I mean give him the directory, I suppose. We identified the custodians who we thought would have the most relevant information, and we searched those individuals. I think that's going to be self-evident from the metadata, but that's something that we can provide, your Honor. And everyone who's on our witness list and everyone who's associated with an advisor group or someone who's at the city is --

THE COURT: Okay. So why not disclose documents just because they're in the hands of your experts?

MR. IRWIN: That is not what we're saying, your

Honor. We're saying that we're not going to produce -- we're not going to -- we're not going to pre-produce expert reports.

THE COURT: He didn't ask for that.

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MR. IRWIN: Well, and that's -- I'm glad because I wanted to sort of make this point because this has come up in the nonstop meet and confers that I've been having over the last five days in connection with all of this, and Mr. Hackney references this in his submission, so I know he's quite aware of that, and I think he made the Court aware of it. But in connection with the projections, the -- and the plan is -- it's a core part of the plan; right? The ten-year projections, the forty-year projections, all of the work that Ernst & Young has done, all of the assumptions that went into it, all the forecasting, the city data that, you know, these projections rest upon, it's the city's view that it could take the position that this is all expert analysis and that we will wait for the point in time under the Court's scheduling order that we will release this in connection with the appropriate expert report. We have committed to do that We could stand on that. We're not standing on that. The problem is all of these people were working furiously on plan-related issues and mediation-related issues up until Monday, May 5th, when the fourth amended plan went in. our understanding that Ernst & Young is dedicating the

appropriate amount of resources to put together what they are referring to as the binder, and the binder is going to be literally spreadsheet based on spreadsheet based on spreadsheet all in one place so that Mr. Hackney and the people who are interested in it can have it in one place.

And we'll do it the right way, and we'll --

THE COURT: Okay. So when will that be?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ IRWIN: It's going to take a couple of weeks to do based on the work they started after --

THE COURT: A couple weeks from May 5th or a couple weeks from now?

MR. IRWIN: May 5th, a couple weeks from May 5th.

THE COURT: Oh, so another week.

MR. IRWIN: Yeah. We'd have to check. I'd have to check, but my understanding is that's right, and so we've committed to do that. We're going to -- we're going to provide that, and I think that -- you know, that answers -- no. I'm not going to characterize the objections, but that is a -- one of the principal objections baked into not only Syncora's motion but a lot of the conversations I've been having with people as well. And, you know, I've been talking with folks about this as well. In a related vein, the city could stand on the actuarial analysis that is behind the settlements, the OPEB settlements, the pension claims, that is being done by the city's actuaries. It's not simple math.

It is clearly the subject of expert opinion and testimony, but there are existing documents right now in the form of letters typically where the conclusions are spelled out, and we are prepared to give that. Now, we're not going to stand on the -- we're not going to take the position that we could take, which is you'll get this when, you know, we disclose our expert reports and we tell you who authored the letters and who's going to be speaking about those. We're going to provide those now. So the city is willing to do these We've tried to take a view in our search under these circumstances that we're just going to comply. We're going to provide information. And I know that the responses -some of the general objections and the responses don't always say that. I'm not trying to defend that we have been, you know, as clear as Mr. Hackney would like us to be in those responses. I think, again, with the time that we were working under and trying to get everything out the door, we did the best job that we could with the full expectation that there would be opportunities after the fact for people to come and ask what we did and how we did it and whether they have that information assuming that they're sharing some of this work, too, that they are, in fact, reviewing the document production. It is fully searchable. Everyone can run searches on this thing and find information that is relevant to the issues that they are looking for. I know

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that doesn't solve all the problems. I'm not suggesting that it does. But the parties can work together to get to a place where the city would cooperate with reasonable requests to investigate and figure out for someone, if the request is limited, how and what we did to get the information and whether they have it. If the exercise is just do this for all 900 requests, it's extraordinarily burdensome and time-consuming and expensive. It was very hard for us to do at the time. It's no easier to do now.

THE COURT: I guess I'd like to see it myself, but I hesitate to look at it if it has mediation confidential documents in it, so maybe I should wait.

MR. IRWIN: We will have that clean production within the next couple of days, your Honor. You mean the production itself?

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. IRWIN: Yeah. We could have that in a few days.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further, sir?

MR. IRWIN: Oh, I should mention with regard to the priv log, the burden would be the same. The burden for the city to generate a priv log around a specific issue would not necessarily be dramatically reduced, and we'd have to review the same group of documents to generate an appropriate priv log. I don't want to belabor -- a lot of the same points have been made by county counsel in connection with motions

to compel directed at them, but in this particular exercise, in these circumstances, I know that Syncora, like almost everyone in the room, I believe, is taking the view that priv logs are not a good use of resources in these circumstances and that it is my view that there should be a good reason to compel even a limited priv log. And I did not hear the articulation of why it is that some of these communications should be probed further as they relate to the grand bargain. It would be an exercise in, you know, us spending all of the time and the money that it would require to have people generate this log, and I just -- I don't see to what end.

THE COURT: Any reply, Mr. Hackney?

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, I do, but because this motion, I think, does implicate other people, I know that Mr. Marriott --

THE COURT: Oh, all right. Yes. Go ahead.

MR. MARRIOTT: Good morning again, your Honor.

Vince Marriott, Ballard Spahr, EEPK. I understand Mr.

Irwin's concern in the time allotted to tag documents

responsive to each document request. I have a different view
on interrogatories, which we'll get to when we get to the
interrogatories, but on the document requests I'm sympathetic
to the problem. On the other hand, it seems to me it's not
unduly burdensome. When we speak about an index, in my mind,
what I'm -- what that means to me is these documents

necessarily fall into categories, documents relevant to the value of assets, documents relevant to the build-up of the projections, documents relevant to calculation of the pension claims, those sorts of things. It seems to me it ought not to be too terribly burdensome and it wouldn't surprise me if it already exists in some form unless the production was handled simply by saying, "Pull everything from Spot X, Y, and Z. We'll strip it for privilege, and then we'll produce it." I'm assuming that there has been some categorization done already, and that alone --

THE COURT: But Mr. Irwin's response to that is the documents are fully searchable, so if you want all of the documents relevant to, for example, art, you can search on art or DIA or some other pertinent term.

MR. MARRIOTT: Well, I guess the short answer to that is it would surprise me if the city already doesn't have some sort of broad categorization -- categorizations of the documents that were produced that could be provided to the parties to whom the documents were produced. If that hasn't been done even by the city, it seems to me as the producing party it really is the city's burden to do that and not the burden of all of us who just -- who got this document dump to create our own categories by doing our -- I mean our own searches. I don't think the federal rules contemplate the burden being allocated in that fashion.

The other point I wanted to make -- and it sounds as though the city has evolved in its -- how it will handle this, but Mr. Hackney made an important point, and we had a specific request in our document request directed to that point, and that is the city will be putting forth various experts to testify as to various points critical to the plan, pension claim amounts, projections, all of that. The creditors have no access to the information from which those expert opinions will ultimately be built up.

THE COURT: You mean no access outside of this process?

MR. MARRIOTT: Outside of this process. And one of our requests, for example, was all documents concerning facts or data supplied by the city to any witness the city intends to call as an expert. The city's response to that was you'll get that as and to the extent appropriate in connection with the expert discovery schedule. I don't think the facts and data provided to their experts — that's fact discovery. That's not expert discovery. The report may be expert discovery, but the facts and data are fact discovery, and, in fact, we might be precluded from seeking it if we had only asked for it in connection with expert discovery. Now, if I understand what Mr. Irwin said, although there will be a delay, the city recognizes that — or whether it concedes the point I've just made or not, will be providing what I've just

described, facts or data supplied to those experts the city intends to call. Is that a fair understanding of where the city is now?

MR. IRWIN: Well, I would state it a little bit differently, but the city is agreeing to provide the letters that constitute the analysis that will ultimately take the form of an expert report, I suspect, and baked into that will be --

THE COURT: Well, but that's a different question.

What I hear Mr. Marriott asking for is you hire expert "X"

and you give that expert facts and data which -- with a

request to analyze those facts and data and come to a

conclusion on something. He wants those facts and that data;

right?

MR. MARRIOTT: Yes, which I think we're entitled to.

THE COURT: Are you willing to give that, or is that already in the documents you have given?

MR. IRWIN: Yeah. That's in the documents he's going to get, your Honor.

MR. MARRIOTT: Going to get or --

MR. IRWIN: That I indicated that if they're not swept -- part of the problem is I suspect -- and I can't have perfect -- again, I can't have perfect command of these 250,000 pages. I suspect that what has happened is if it's facts or if it's data, it was probably captured by the sweep.

It was probably exchanged with someone, and it probably exists somewhere in the production. We didn't go in and separate --

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THE COURT: Well, but I urge you to be careful because if an expert relies on a single document in coming to a conclusion about which that expert testifies that wasn't produced in discovery, we've got a problem.

MR. IRWIN: I understand. I'm not saying that. I'm trying to say something different.

THE COURT: You don't want -- you don't want to feed that.

MR. IRWIN: And that's why we did not go in and try to deliberately remove from our sweep anything --

THE COURT: It's not a question of deliberate or intentional --

MR. IRWIN: It's not. Remove.

THE COURT: -- or it may not be. I don't want to prejudge that issue. We don't even -- we don't even want to have to deal with that issue.

MR. IRWIN: And that's why we didn't have anything in our system to do that. We didn't remove information because we thought an expert might rely on it, and all I'm saying is it could very well exist in the document production, but it doesn't matter. I'm just making that statement and that observation.

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MR. IRWIN: It doesn't matter because we're going to give it to them now.

THE COURT: All right. Fine.

MR. IRWIN: So some of the language --

THE COURT: The answer to your question is yes.

MR. IRWIN: -- is to protect ourselves.

MR. MARRIOTT: That's all. I just wanted to make sure that I understood the answer was yes. Thank you.

That's all I have until we get to the interrogatories other than --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- to echo Mr. Hackney's concerns.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I'm Geoffrey Stewart of Jones Day, and I'm hesitant to stand up at all much less in the middle of their presentation. However, the question just raised does implicate a much broader issue that I think actually we are probably not in disagreement on. I'm going to refer to the E&Y analysis, which leads to the forecasts.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. STEWART: And we talked about the binder which is being prepared. E&Y has been working for the city for a long time, and their work starts -- and at least describe what they do, and then we can go to what the issue is. They have to start by capturing the financial information,

which -- where they start with city reports, but the city's records aren't what they could be. And you've heard Mr.

Malhotra --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. STEWART: -- testify. So E&Y goes back and looks at other documents and gets more reports and keeps analyzing. Now, if Mr. Marriott or others would like a warehouse full of reports, raw reports, I'm sure we can have the truck deliver them to him.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. STEWART: But the objection that's been made -- and Mr. Hackney had made this some time ago -- was that's not what they want. What they want and what they're going to get is E&Y compiling all those reports into a usable form, and it's going to be a spreadsheet in native format so their experts can pick it up and just start working with it. And that then is the foundation of the pyramid that leads to E&Y's forecast. I didn't want anyone, though, to be under a misapprehension or to run into an issue with the Court as we get to the confirmation hearing that E&Y produces these incredibly intricate spreadsheets, but the bales of canceled checks and boxes of property tax records and those other raw documents haven't been produced. E&Y had access to them.

I'm sure that over the years they've been working they looked at them. Those haven't been produced, and we weren't

intending to produce them, but if anyone --

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2 THE COURT: But you could offer to produce them.

MR. STEWART: If anyone wants a warehouse full of raw documents, many of which are not very accurate, let me know now because I will give them the key, and they can go sit in the warehouse all day, but what we've done is a different approach, and I didn't want there to be any misunderstanding about that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. I appreciate that clarification.

MR. STEWART: Maybe, Mr. Hackney, before -- I don't know whether, Steve, you or Vince wanted to deal with it since I just added that after --

MR. HACKNEY: I can wait.

MR. STEWART: Okay.

16 THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.

MR. NEAL: I'll be very brief, your Honor. Guy
Neal, Sidley Austin, for National Public Finance Guarantee.
As you know, we filed a statement of unresolved issues, which
we'll probably get to after lunch, but I want to make you
aware that -- I mean I rise to join this time into what
Mr. Hackney requested in terms of an affidavit or
certification regarding the production, and here's why. We
have sought -- when I say "we," it's U.S. Bank as indenture
trustee for the DWSD bonds, the ad hoc committee of DWSD

bondholders, National, Assured, have asked for documents largely going to the DWSD. We got the same production as everyone else in the courtroom. I don't know if that production is largely responsive to Mr. Hackney's requests or largely responsive to mine and not to his, and that's why we're having this hearing. The documents being sought are --

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THE COURT: So what would help you? What would help you make that determination?

MR. NEAL: Well, your Honor, it would either be an index broadly speaking by category, by Bates range for the documents, or, as Mr. Hackney indicated, some sort of affidavit or certification as to how and from whom they collected these documents. To give you one data point, there is a folder in the production, DWSD folder. documents from what I can see. My review is not complete. There is no custodian for the director of DWSD, no custodian identified, no custodian for the CFO of DWSD. So standing here today, I have no idea whether they've collected documents from the director or CFO of the DWSD. I raised this concern last week on Thursday with Mr. Irwin. He said he would get back to me. But the way to get back to me and to all of us would be a certification, absent that an index, preferably both. Thank you.

MR. BRILLIANT: Your Honor, Allan Brilliant on behalf of Macomb County by and through its county agency, the

public works commissioner. And, your Honor, I'm a little confused about the procedure here today, so I'm going to try to be brief and, you know, seek a little bit of direction from your Honor. We join in Syncora's, you know, general objections as well. We also had individual objections, many that had to do with relevance that came out in connection with the meet and confers that we had with the city. Unlike, you know, Syncora, we believe that those can be and should be dealt with today. We had put together --

THE COURT: All right. I want to do that, but I want to resolve this issue first --

MR. BRILLIANT: Okay.

THE COURT: -- if that's okay with you, sir.

MR. BRILLIANT: Okay. There's one issue that we have that is on our list, and, you know, that we do have a common issue with Syncora, and I don't know if your Honor wants slightly different arguments. You want to resolve things as it only relates to Syncora?

THE COURT: What is that issue?

MR. BRILLIANT: That issue is the date, you know.

You know, we had --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BRILLIANT: We had four specific document requests that requested documents prior to January 1, 2013, and we had, you know -- you know, we're willing to live with

the January, you know, 1, 2013, date with respect to our other requests, but with respect to those four, we had asked for confirmation from the city that they had gone back and searched --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. BRILLIANT: -- for those documents, and we haven't gotten that, so I don't know --

THE COURT: I'm sure you're not the only one in that category.

MR. BRILLIANT: Yes, your Honor. Would it be helpful, your Honor? Maybe we can do this before we break. We can give you a couple of copies of our list. We shared them with the city yesterday, so we have --

THE COURT: That would not be helpful. Let me ask you just to hold onto that until we get to that phase of our hearing.

MR. BRILLIANT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, Mark Angelov for Ambac Assurance Corporation. I will also try to be brief. I wanted to give the Court an example of what we believe is a fairly substantial category of documents that is not included in the production and, based on discussion today, doesn't sound like it will be forthcoming, and --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. ANGELOV: -- this has to do with the manner in which the city calculated the amount of its OPEB claim. This number has changed at least four times from the original proposal to creditors and then through the four subsequent revisions of the plan. We've asked for things backing up the calculations, including assumptions, work papers and such, and we are not seeing any of the backup material with the exception of the very first \$5.7 billion valuation. And just to add also, I think to say that the documents are tech searchable and they will enable us to find this is a little bit of an oversimplification. We've searched for the word OPEB. We came up with hundreds of -- with hundreds of Excel spreadsheets and other large documents. And it's just not a -- frankly, a very productive effort.

With respect to metadata also -- and I've raised this with Mr. Irwin -- the metadata does seem to be flawed. We have documents --

THE COURT: Seem to be what?

MR. ANGELOV: Flawed. We have documents that identify individuals as custodians, and when you look at the metadata as to who was on the e-mail, including bcc's, that person is not listed, so that makes it very difficult to review. Two more points I'd like to make. One is with respect to the date, and I will not touch upon the January 1, 2013, limitation. It's really the other end of the city's

objection. I understand from the meet and confer the city is taking the position by saying that they will search for documents as of the date of their response that they will not be supplementing their production as new documents come into possession of the city, and we think that's problematic also considering how much will likely occur in this case between now and the confirmation hearing.

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I would also like to add to the list of suggestions that Mr. Hackney had one more item. It is not altogether clear to us with respect to certain requests whether a search was undertaken. I don't want to go into the specific requests that Ambac made at this juncture. I understand that's -- we're going to save that for later, but one of the requests we propounded on the city sought information related to the water and sewer department. During the meet and confer, Mr. Irwin indicated that no search was undertaken with respect to those documents. However, to the extent they happen to be in the production, they didn't pull them out either, and the concern I have with that is the response to this particular document request states that subject to the objections, the city responds that it will produce nonprivileged documents in its possession, custody, or control to the extent they exist that are reasonably responsive to this request as the city understands it. That's the same boilerplate that we have in response to every

single one of our document requests, and we just can't tell sitting here today whether the city actually undertook the search with respect to all the other document requests that we made. And we think that if the city were to provide the requesting parties with specific information as to which requests they did searches for and which ones they did not, that would be very helpful. Thank you.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, I'll try to be brief if I can. First, I just want to say that, you know, this isn't like treat Geoff Irwin like a pinata day. I know Mr. Irwin. He's a good guy, and I will tell you what I told him a week ago, which is I said that I didn't envy his --

THE COURT: He doesn't look very satisfied by that.

MR. HACKNEY: Well, I told him a week ago -- I said,
"I think that you have no chance of getting this right under
the schedule, and I don't envy you," but we are all living
under the schedule. We have to figure out our way out of
this, and I want to give you an example of what I'm looking
at as someone who's reading this response. So this is our
request Number 71, and it is for every revenue line item in
Exhibit H to the disclosure statement, provide the following
documents or data: "A," in Microsoft Excel format comparable
data for every fiscal year from 1980 through 2007, so we're
trying to look back at the city's history; "B," documents
sufficient to show the related tax rates as applicable during

that period, documents sufficient to show forecasted tax rates, documents sufficient to show all changes in any tax provision or computational element, documents sufficient to show all forecasted changes in any tax provision. These are the heart and soul of a municipality's forecast. response to this request was, "No." It was not, "We'll give it to you in expert discovery, you know. We'll get it to you at some point." It was, "No." So that's the type of response when you pick it up and you look at that request, you see that response, and then when we get together and we're under this expedited process and the city says, "Maybe we'll be magnanimous and we'll produce this factual data to 1.3 you in two or three weeks," where my experts are waiting for the data, that doesn't work. The January 1, 2013, limitation does not work in a case where two of the key issues are the forecasts, which everyone knows are based on historical information, number one, and, number two, the art, which is this longstanding historical issue that played out over --THE COURT: Why do you need 35 years? MR. HACKNEY: What's that? THE COURT: Why do you need 35 years? 22 MR. HACKNEY: I guess the -- I think the answer with 23 respect to forecasting is that more is better. I mean if 24 they come back and say, "Look, we can get you ten" --25 THE COURT: Okay. Then why not a 135?

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MR. HACKNEY: Well, because I guess we were trying to be reasonable to the city. I will tell you, your Honor, I got that one answered no matter which way you go. this forecast from our economist, so we said what goes into a forecast, what do you need to do to understand it and what do you need to do to build your own, and so he gave us this. don't think there's anything magical about 1980. I think there's an expectation that to the extent the data is available, we'd like to see it. If they say, look, this is where the -- this is where you have to be practical. cannot be playing this out in front of you because it doesn't work. I mean you can just see we're at "C" here. Okay. if they came back to us and said the computer systems were different through '85, and then they brought in this system that we do sort of have access to, then we'd say, fine, go back to '85. I mean we can work it out, but we've got to have the methodology that went into their collection first. And I'm not trying to relieve creditors of our obligation to review the documents that we've requested. There's no question that we all have to take it upon ourselves to go through the production and bring our own affirmative view of what should have been produced but wasn't. What I am saying is make the city in parallel provide a certification that describes the methodology by which they collected all of this because what I'm really doing here, your Honor, is I'm kind

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of -- I'm encouraging you to make an efficiency bet that rebooting this hearing for 14 days from now after they've produced to us a document that describes the method by which they collected the documents and we've gone through the documents so that we can meet in the middle and understand is a more efficient course, but in some respects I almost feel like it's the only course because here's the problem. If vou say, "I'm going to sustain all the objections and we're not" -- you know, we're not given access to the information before January 1, 2013, that's going to be a big problem for the case. If you say, "I'm overruling that limitation today," well, then the city has got to go back and redo the entire production to pick up historical information, so if the city wants to continue forward, they need to work more practically with us and build a practical understanding of what was and was not produced.

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And I wanted to make one last point on the DIA, your Honor, because I think there's something that's important going on here with respect to the DIA, and that is this. You know, when art motion one was up, as it's been described — art motion two is the one on Thursday — Bruce Bennett got up and said words. Counsel to the city, Mr. Bennett, got up and said words to the effect of the DIA Corp. is the custodian of these documents, but we will facilitate people's access to the documents. And I think what's happened here with the

city is when we've asked the city, "We'd like an inventory of all the art," the city has said, "Well, subject to our general objections, we'll produce it to you," and the answer today was eventually, "I don't think we did produce one, but they're getting access to the DIA." What I want to know is if the city is saying all of the art-related information is in the hands of the DIA, then so be it. I will work through my subpoena with the DIA. First of all, I question that. There were a lot of historically important documents that happened back in the 1919 time period and 1920s that if someone can say, "No, no, it all went over to the DIA," fine, certify to that, but also say, you know, "That's not how we archive documents," or, "This is where the city's like historical records are. Let's be clear about that," fine. But second of all, in the course of deciding to enter into the grand bargain, Mr. Orr must have had documents pulled together for his review and consideration so that he could decide what to do here, so if the city is saying not only was the inventory just generally maintained by the DIA but even today we don't have one, we don't have a sense of what's in the art collection or we don't have anything when it comes to value outside of Christie's, that's fine, but they need to say that. I think what's happened, if you read their responses, there's kind of an effort to move it around a little bit here because I don't think they want to concede,

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no, we didn't diligence this issue down to the screws and then come back and make a decision to do the grand bargain. We looked at this thing and said, "Ah, it's generally complicated. We're going to go the route of the grand bargain," and I think creditors are trying to understand what exactly did you do to understand this. This is a potential multi-billion dollar issue, so it's just one example of wanting to be clear about what do they have that relates to the art. If they're saying nothing, then we will work through our subpoena with the DIA. If they are going to at trial say, "No. We did do an investigation, and we obtained documents from the DIA in order to inform our decision," then produce them so that we can see what you got and what form — inform the decision. That's all I had.

MR. NICHOLSON: Your Honor, Michael Nicholson for International Union UAW. Just briefly I want to report to the Court that in terms of the index issue and the searchability issue, we were able to search -- we had a particular concern about the Detroit Public Library as it is implicated by the plan, and we were able to put a good paralegal on this and segregate out the documents in an hour or so, so I just wanted to affirm what Mr. Irwin said about that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NICHOLSON: We found it to be satisfactory.

Your Honor, also, before you break for lunch, if I'm the last lawyer standing, Ms. Lennox and I have an issue to raise with you, a time-sensitive issue on another matter if you'll permit. It'll take about a minute.

THE COURT: Okay. Hold on that. We'll see if there's anyone else who wants to say anything on this. No. All right. What is your issue, sir?

MR. NICHOLSON: Your Honor, you entered an order approving a stipulation between the city and the UAW on Friday, I believe, and we discovered an error, and the parties have agreed to submit papers to you to get that approved. I'm informed by Ms. Ceccotti that they've been having some difficulty with your chambers figuring out the right format, and we need to get that entered so we don't have to meet today's objection deadline. And they couldn't get your clerk and wanted to reach you over lunch.

THE COURT: She's here.

MR. NICHOLSON: So if you could deal with this over lunch, it would be much appreciated.

THE COURT: So did you submit a Word version of an order amending the order that has the mistake in it?

MR. NICHOLSON: Jones Day is -- was doing the submitting, so I can't speak to that, but your colleague --

MS. LENNOX: And I have been in court, your Honor --

MR. NICHOLSON: Right.

MS. LENNOX: -- so we can certainly find out. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. I will make this assurance to 3 If there is an order that has been submitted, I will review it over the lunch hour. 5 MR. NICHOLSON: Okay, your Honor. We'll try to get 6 it to you. 7 THE COURT: So you need to -- you need to see that 8 that happens. 9 MR. NICHOLSON: Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. We will break for lunch now. 10 11 I'm going to take this matter and the other matter under 12 advisement. In the meantime, I want you to use your time to 1.3 see if you can work out an agreement that's acceptable to all on the clawback issue and report back to me. And we'll 14

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess.

(Recess at 12:07 p.m., until 1:30 p.m.)

reconvene at 1:30, please.

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THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

THE COURT: All right. Who'd like to address what you've worked out on the issue of the disclosure of the confidential documents?

MR. SCHWINGER: Your Honor, Robert Schwinger from Chadbourne & Parke for Assured Guaranty. We have been able

to work out a procedure with the attorneys for the city. What we've worked out is that all the parties who received a disk drive will return the disk drive. Everyone who's received the disk drive is going to purge any paper or electronic copies that were made of that -- of the information or of anything they've prepared with information that's derived from that subject to one exception, which I'll get to in a minute. Everyone who is doing this purging and returning will certify and file a certification with the Court that they have done and completed this process. exception that I mentioned is is that we've all agreed that to the extent that the city is going to do the reproduction, which I understand from Mr. Irwin to take place in a few days, two, three days, it should keep Bates numbers on documents the same except to the extent when a document is pulled, it'll just be an empty Bates number, won't be anything there. And if a party has prepared, say, a list of what's often referred to as issue tags for a particular Bates number, they can just keep the list of Bates numbers and tags, so, for example, if they know that document number six deals with DIA, they can keep that information so when they get the replacement set, they can just pop in the DIA code back to that document, but the substantive content of the document itself will have been eradicated, and this way we, you know, stop the bleeding immediately by having everyone

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immediately return the disks.

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With regard to the issue of costs which were talked about, that we did not resolve anything on because that involves obviously issues beyond just my client, but everyone -- the point is -- obviously is that parties will have costs of various kind depending on what they've done and how this remedy affects them. We, for example, you know, did processing of our own of the documents to the point where we saw this. We had the cost of making this motion and so on, and so those are issues which we're not marking as disposed, but we're just leaving them for the Court's further consideration as the Court sees fit and in such a time and manner as the Court sees fit.

THE COURT: Thank you. Is that your agreement, sir?

MR. IRWIN: Yes, it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does anyone have anything further to say about this matter?

MR. HACKNEY: I just wanted to ask a question of counsel or make a suggestion, which was it might be a good idea just to run some similar types of searches to the ones that found the documents in question rather than just excising the 120 or whatever that have been identified like searching for Rosen or Roberts or different things like that, nothing exhaustive, but I had heard from other people that the ones that have been identified weren't the extent of it,

so I just thought before we reproduce the new hard drives, we might just want to at least make an effort to make sure that we got them all to the best of our ability.

MR. IRWIN: Yes. Your Honor, the first letter that attempted to claw these back identified about two dozen or so that were subject to the mediation privilege. When I say we now have something in the 120 or so range, that's what I mean. We ran additional searches, and we -- as of right now, we think this is a -- we've got our arms around it, and we'll certainly --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. IRWIN: -- do our very best when we reproduce.

MS. GREEN: Good afternoon. Jennifer Green on behalf of the Retirement Systems. Would it be possible to be exempt from the process if the minute we got the clawback letter we took all those out of our database before anybody saw them so we can keep coding? We've been coding for three days, and I have people at the office coding right now, so I've never seen the documents. Bob Gordon has never seen the documents. We took them out the minute we got the letter. Is there any way we can make an exception for people that are furiously coding and trying to categorize the documents as quickly as possible? I don't see how it would be any different if we had to return the hard drive and go through the whole rigmarole. I could sign a certification that I

haven't seen the documents and that no one else has, but I leave that to your Honor and that the city would be willing to take that stipulation. Thank you.

MR. SCHWINGER: Your Honor, to address that point, the problem is is that, you know, as of now the city has only identified a small portion. There's two dozen or so out of 120, so there are plenty of documents out there which are being looked at and reviewed, and the whole idea is, as I said, to stop the bleeding right now immediately and having -- shutting it down with people preserving their issue coding seems to be the best way to do that. And I presume also that part of this process -- and it's essentially implicit -- that the city is known to -- have to essentially certify that they have now completed everything and be done and not -- you know, not have another round of this crop out in a week, but I would assume that was implicit in the --

THE COURT: I think any exceptions, Ms. Green, would become administratively burdensome because your client won't be the only one who wants such an exception, and then the whole enterprise loses value, so all right. I will accept your resolution of this. Did you plan to do an order?

MR. SCHWINGER: We can submit an order, yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And in the order say that any request for reimbursement of expenses or costs by any

party should be by motion, and we'll process any such requests in the ordinary course of our motion practice.

MR. SCHWINGER: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ IRWIN: Your Honor, may I make one clarification in connection with the last part of --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. IRWIN: -- your comment? My understanding of the agreement certainly from the city's perspective is that that coding can be preserved, so I wouldn't want anyone to leave here today, I would hope, and destroy coding that they would then later incorporate into some sort of motion for reimbursement.

THE COURT: I agree. Looks like we got some volume back into our microphones. Okay. Let me turn attention then to the Official Retiree Committee's motion to compel Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland County to produce a privilege log. It is certainly the default and the standard that a privilege log be maintained; however, the case law establishes that in certain circumstances the Court does retain the authority to excuse the requirement that would otherwise apply to produce a privilege log. The standard that the cases seem to apply is that the requirement to produce a privilege log can be excused by the Court when the costs associated with production of such a privilege log substantially outweigh any potential benefit to the process that might result from

granting the motion. In these circumstances here, the Court has determined to exercise its discretion to excuse the production of the privilege log by the three counties. The record isn't very strong on this point, but it is sufficient for the Court to find that in the case of each of these three parties, it would create an extraordinary burden for them to produce the log that the Official Committee of Retirees seek here, and the record further establishes that the benefit to the process of receiving such a log is uncertain or minimal at best.

The Court also took into account that the city, who's, among all of the parties in the room, the most highly motivated to obtain the confirmation of its plan, has determined that it can proceed to seek confirmation of its plan without this privilege log, so in the circumstances the motion is denied.

Turning next to -- so much of Syncora's motion to compel as it argued here today, the Court must conclude that it was unfair, inappropriate, and inefficient for the city to send out to all of the parties who requested the production of documents the same production without any methodology for determining what parts, if any, of the production would apply to the request that that party made and without identifying how the documents that were produced were determined should be produced, so the Court will grant Syncora's motion, will

require the city to provide an affidavit or certification as to how it compiled the documents that it did, what search terms it used, what custodians it accessed. It will also require the city to provide a kind of an index of the documents, and this index should not merely list the documents but list the documents by what matter or issue in the case the document relates to.

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The Court is troubled by the city's selection of the look-back period for the production, if that's the right terminology, of January 1st, 2013. The Court certainly agrees that for purposes of proceeding the way the city chose to proceed, it had to choose a date, but that date appears to the Court to be perhaps too -- would result in perhaps too much under-inclusion of the requested documents, so while I'll permit the city to proceed in the way it did, it appears to the Court it should go back to January 1st, 2012, as a default. Certainly there are specific requests for production of documents that go back before then, and so this order is without prejudice to the right of any party in seeking rulings on its specific requests for production of documents to seek requests -- to seek documents that go back even before then. And the Court will prepare orders on those two matters.

Mr. Irwin, how much time do you think it would take to provide -- or to comply with the order that the Court is

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entering here today?
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             MR. IRWIN: It would certainly -- it would take a
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     few days. I would say we should be able to do it by Friday.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. IRWIN: May I ask one point of clarification?
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     It would certainly -- we could certainly prepare the
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    declaration by then. The indexing I -- we'll do the best job
    we can by then. We'll do the very best we can.
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              THE COURT:
                         Well, I want to give you a deadline.
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                         We'll deliver it by --
              MR. IRWIN:
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              THE COURT: So I need a commitment from you.
              MR. IRWIN: -- Friday, and we'll do the best we can
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    to --
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                         Now, I'll say that it can be extended
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    upon a showing of good cause, but I want to give you --
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              MR. TRWIN:
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              THE COURT: -- a deadline at this point at least you
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    think you can meet.
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              MR. IRWIN:
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              THE COURT: What do you think?
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              MR. IRWIN: Friday.
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              THE COURT:
                         All right. I'll give you till Monday.
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              MR. IRWIN:
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                         All right. With that ruling, I am
              THE COURT:
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     willing to consider -- let's see. We have to do -- we have
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interrogatories and then the witness list thing, too, but more than that, I'm certainly willing to consider any more specific issues that any party is interested in presenting to me or if you choose to wait until after this new production comes out with the certification, you can choose to do that, so we'll handle that on an attorney-by-attorney or case-by-case basis.

MR. MARRIOTT: May I speak briefly?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MARRIOTT: Vince Marriott, Ballard Spahr, on behalf of EEPK. We have interrogatory issues as well as I believe other parties do.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: There are some sort of global issues with interrogatory responses that are sort of easily at least iterated today.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MR. MARRIOTT: We're also prepared to go into the weeds of individual interrogatory issues as is Syncora. Whether to do that today or whether to sort of give you the high-level issues and then deal with the details at the same time we deal with the document production issues leave to the Court, whatever the Court --

THE COURT: Well, I want to get as much done today

as you all reasonably think we can and are willing to present to me today.

MR. MARRIOTT: Okay.

THE COURT: And if we have to go to tomorrow, I'm here tomorrow, too.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, Geoffrey Stewart, Jones
Day, for the city. The city has probably a couple of dozen
document requests or interrogatories to which it seeks
answers. Now, we've narrowed these substantially by meets
and confer -- meet and confers, but there are still a number
of them. These would not depend on anything the city was
going to next do. This obviously --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. STEWART: -- is coming the other way. My guess is we could get all of that done in less than one hour and maybe 45 minutes even, but I think that's ripe for adjudication today.

THE COURT: Okay. One second, please. Do you want to be heard?

MS. O'GORMAN: Your Honor, Debra O'Gorman again on behalf of Macomb by its public works commissioner. We have a couple of issues to raise with respect to the city's objections to request for production. One relates to time period, and I do hope that that will get resolved at least partially by your order. There are two relevance issues --

well, relevance issue and one confidentiality issue that the city has raised that do require your consideration today.

3 One relates to the city's --

THE COURT: I need to cut you off because I want to get back to Syncora because we haven't quite finished up with them yet.

MS. O'GORMAN: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you for your patience.

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you, your Honor. Stephen
Hackney on behalf of Syncora. So, first of all, Mr.
Hertzberg has asked and we've agreed, to the extent the Court
is agreeable, to have the motion to clarify witness testimony
handled now because he has some conflicts later.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. HACKNEY: With respect to the interrogatories, as I said earlier, we are actually of the view that we could go rog by rog and go through them, and so I stand ready to do that whenever the Court wants to. Like I said, I didn't mean to jump us up to the head of whatever creditor process you had, but Mr. Arnault is going to argue the witness description --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: -- motion, so I'd ask him to take it.

THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.

MR. ARNAULT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Bill

Arnault on behalf of Syncora. I'd like to actually begin by addressing some of the comments and the notion that occurs in the city's response that this is just another instance of Syncora bringing a motion to bring a motion and being litigious just for the sake of being litigious. And I think it's helpful to provide a little bit of context and a little bit of background as to how this came about and what's actually driving our motion for more descriptive witness descriptions.

THE COURT: Well, before you do that, I have to just throw out to you in the hope that you'll answer it at some point the question that bugs me about your motion.

MR. ARNAULT: Sure.

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THE COURT: Isn't the precise kind of information you seek by this motion done ordinarily in all other litigation in the context of interrogatories, and, if so, why wasn't that done here, or maybe it was?

MR. ARNAULT: Well, I think it was in connection with your order where you required the city to provide witness descriptions and descriptions of the topics that they would be testifying about, and we believe that that information was not sufficient, so while we could have asked it in an interrogatory, it seemed as though the Court also wanted the city to provide that information to presumably streamline the process and make depositions go a little bit

more smoothly and just continue moving along at the pace that we've been moving along. So while we certainly could have done that in the interrogatories, we also believe that there was -- the city had an independent duty to provide the information given the Court's order.

So, anyways, to back up and just -- so starting with the Court's order requiring the city to provide the witness descriptions, on April 18th we received the city's amended witness list, and as part of that list they identified 30 witnesses. And as part of the descriptions for those witnesses, they provided descriptions like plan feasibility or DIA settlement and museum issues or the best interest of creditors. And we didn't really find those witness descriptions to be all that enlightening, so on April 28th, I think, about two weeks ago, we actually reached out to the city and sent them a note and said, "Hey, listen, this isn't very helpful. We think we're going to run into problems when we get into depositions, so would it be possible to update these and provide more practical, more detailed descriptions to hopefully make everybody's lives a little bit easier?"

THE COURT: Give me an example of a witness and what more information you would have thought would be necessary to comply with the Court's order.

MR. ARNAULT: So, for example, Kevyn Orr is one of the witnesses who is listed, and under Mr. Orr they list the

topic of plan feasibility. So plan feasibility obviously encompasses a lot of different things, but it certainly encompasses the forecasts and the assumptions that go into those forecasts and the data that's utilized to build those forecasts, so it would be helpful to know when we're prepping to take his deposition whether he's planning on talking about the forecasts and the ten-year projections or whether he's going to defer that to Mr. Malhotra, and that way we're not spending a couple hours or probably more than that preparing and then questioning him about those topics during his deposition or to take an example the DIA issues, so right now they've listed DIA settlement and museum issues. It would be helpful to know who's going to speak about the restrictions on alienability. Who's going to talk about the process that went into the grand bargain? Who's going to talk about the COP issues? So rather than these big general plan feasibility which they've listed for seven or eight witnesses, if we could get some more specificity, that's going to go a long way towards streamlining the process and just making sure that it's a better process for both the city and the creditors as well.

THE COURT: Well, if I were to grant your motion and put the words "more specificity" into my order, Mr. Hertzberg is not going to know how to comply with that --

MR. ARNAULT: Well --

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THE COURT: -- because as far as he's concerned -- and I don't know if he's right about this or not -- it could be argued here that Syncora would never be satisfied regarding the specificity unless it had his direct examination script. Is that the specificity you want?

MR. ARNAULT: No, no, definitely not.

THE COURT: No, but so you see my problem here.

More specificity doesn't help me.

MR. ARNAULT: Well --

THE COURT: What do you want?

MR. ARNAULT: Well, it would be helpful to have for each witness that they plan to call a short narrative describing the topics that they are going to address beyond just this plan feasibility and the best interest of creditors. We don't need a bullet-by-bullet here's the questions that we're going to ask, but certainly the topic of, again, for example, plan feasibility can be broken down to more discrete subparts than what it's currently broken out to.

THE COURT: Right. Give me ordering language that you want me to consider.

MR. ARNAULT: The Court orders that the city shall provide witness descriptions that -- or shall provide a short narrative describing the specific topics that each of the witnesses will address, and we're even willing to provide

language that doesn't limit the city, so if they want to come up with new topics, they're not going to be restricted to those topics, but -- so I mean there is a -- it doesn't have to be bullet by bullet, but there is a middle ground that I think we can all agree on, and they certainly haven't found that middle ground given these general descriptions.

THE COURT: The language you just dictated is hardly more helpful than more specific than they already have because what you said was a narrative that more specifically -- that provides more specifics as to what the witness will testify to.

MR. ARNAULT: Yeah.

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THE COURT: I need language from you that will avoid a second motion by Syncora which says, "Your Honor, we got this order, and the city gave us some more information, but it's not complying with the order."

MR. ARNAULT: Sure, and certainly we can work with the city on that if your Honor agrees that the descriptions aren't satisfactory as they currently are. We're happy to go back and come up with some language that provides the city with the specificity and the particularity that they need in order to provide adequate witness descriptions.

THE COURT: One second. Your proposed order says the debtor shall provide specific descriptions of the subjects that each of its fact witnesses will address,

specific descriptions of the subjects. Anything further?

MR. ARNAULT: No. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hertzberg.

MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, Robert Hertzberg, Pepper Hamilton, on behalf of the city. Let's start with the witness that was brought forth by Syncora for example purposes, Kevyn Orr, in which we say that Mr. Orr is going to speak to the feasibility issues, et cetera, in our witness descriptions. It's hard for me to believe that they can stand there with a straight face and say that they need further information, for example, on what Mr. Orr is going to testify to. To refresh the Court's memory, they have deposed Mr. Orr, I believe, four times, maybe five times throughout this process. They've had him on the stand on crossexamination three, four times on all issues related to eligibility, related to the swaps. They've gone into several issues on depositions. And to say now that they're concerned that they don't know what he'll testify to as to plan feasibility, I don't know how they can really say that to the Court with a straight face. They know exactly what our witnesses are going to testify to. It's specified within the witness list, and let me give you a few examples. They want us to go through all the witnesses, so let's just take a couple and see what they're asking for. Charles Moore, Conway MacKenzie, plan feasibility. The plan was proposed in

good faith. I'm sure they know what the good faith standard is under the Bankruptcy Code. The city's historical, current, and future ability to provide adequate levels of municipal services. That's pretty clear what he's going to testify to as to the services and the ability to provide adequate levels. The city's ability to make payments contemplated in the plan. That's pretty clear that he's going to testify as to whether they can make those payments that they've put in their plan and whether the plan is fair and equitable, in the best interest of the city, businesses, citizens, and creditors. That's pretty clear, too. to just give the Court a couple more examples and show why it's not reasonable what they're doing here and why it's really a hyper-reflective act that they've done, once again, to file an emergency motion with this Court. James E. Craig, Detroit police chief. Plan feasibility. If the Court -refresh the Court's memory. Chief Craig testified as to service insolvency, so they already know what he's going to testify to because he was here. They cross-examined him on that. The city's historical, current, and future ability to provide adequate levels of police services. I think that's pretty clear what he's going to testify to. Let's just get another category. THE COURT: We don't have that same sort of added

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THE COURT: We don't have that same sort of added specificity for Mr. Orr.

MR. HERTZBERG: No, but they've deposed Mr. Orr five times. They know exactly the type of testimony Mr. Orr is going to give. The same as to Mr. Malhotra.

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THE COURT: Have they deposed him in regard to the plan?

MR. HERTZBERG: No, but they deposed him in regard to eligibility. They went into his whole background in regard to the swaps on I think it was three depositions during the swap period. Might be two; might be three. My memory is not a hundred percent on that, but they've gone over in detail. They've probably got over 20 hours of deposition testimony from Mr. Orr plus probably another six to eight hours that he was on the stand. They've got like 30 hours of him testifying. They know exactly what his knowledge base is. They're sophisticated attorneys, and they've sent out interrogatories. If they want more information, they got it through interrogatories or they should have asked through interrogatories. It's not our obligation to write up summaries that are really discovery answers for them in advance of depositions. That's what depositions are for.

And I want to give the Court one more example just so -- from these different categories. I'm trying to break them into categories. Dan Gilbert. Plan feasibility.

That's a generic term. We all know what plan feasibility is,

and it's used as a generic term throughout the witness list. Importance from a business and investment standpoint of the city, ability to capitalize and build on the efforts contemplated in the plan post-bankruptcy, the importance and effect of addressing the plan, among other things, the city blight, public safety, and urban revitalization. And I can keep going example after example, but they point to the -the two obvious ones is what they're going to point to, Kevyn Orr, Ken Buckfire -- or three of them, and Mr. Malhotra from These are all parties. They know what they've -- what the divisions are and responsibilities, for example, what Mr. Buckfire has been involved in. They know. They've deposed Same with Mr. Malhotra, who's built up the projections. We all know what he's going to testify to, so it was just, in my opinion -- I don't know why the motion was filed. tried to be reasonable on it. We never said we wouldn't do We don't have a requirement to do it. I believe the descriptions are adequate, but we offered to do it as we got closer to the deposition of the individuals. We're in the process of interviewing our witnesses. I can tell you I did two of them last week, at the end of last week, so we're just getting the testimony together. I offered in our pleading five days before to give further descriptions to help them, which I don't believe we needed to do, but we offered it, and it's still not enough. I don't believe that we have to do

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what they're asking. I think what our offer is to give them additional information five days before is more than adequate. I think the information contained within the descriptions that we've already given is more than adequate, but we'll give them a little more detail. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. ARNAULT: Very briefly, your Honor, just to address a few points that Mr. Hertzberg made. First of all, we actually did not depose Mr. Orr in connection with eligibility. We certainly deposed him in connection with the swaps trial, but simply because we deposed him in connection with those topics doesn't mean that he revealed information relating to plan confirmation.

Secondly, Mr. Hertzberg mentioned numerous times that we all know what they're going to say and what people are -- what the witnesses are going to say, and if that's the case, it doesn't seem like it would be overly burdensome to provide additional information.

And then my final point, your Honor, is, again, going back to Mr. Orr and this idea that he's going to be testifying about plan feasibility -- and actually during the break Mr. Hackney talked with Mr. Hertzberg and asked him whether Mr. Orr would be testifying about, for example, the plan forecasts and the projections and the assumptions that went into that because that's a huge part of feasibility, and

Mr. Hertzberg said, "I don't know," so, again, that's just the type of clarity we're looking for so we're not spending hours and hours preparing for a witness who's not actually going to testify about those topics even though they are listed in their witness list. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. The Court concludes that the witness list that was provided does adequately and fully comply with the Court's order. Accordingly, the motion is denied. If Syncora or really any party had sought further information about what each proposed witness' testimony would cover, that is ordinarily the subject of interrogatories and could have been and may well have been here in this case.

Let's talk about Syncora's interrogatories. And this is the process I foresee, ladies and gentlemen, where we're just going to slog through one by one with a ruling, and we'll work until we exhaust ourselves today, and we'll come back tomorrow.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. I actually -- I have the charts that we prepared for you at your request. I'm happy to hand them up. They are -- they tend to be somewhat repetitive because of the way the city handled its objections, but maybe I will just hand up the portion that relates --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: -- to the interrogatories.

THE COURT: Whatever you think will make our process more efficient is fine with me.

MR. HACKNEY: May I approach?

THE COURT: Excuse me one second. You can take a break for a second. I've been advised that this timesensitive order is here, so I want to get that done, so just stand down for a moment. So, Ms. Lennox, this order with the -- or the stipulation with the UAW for a new order, the new order is an order that amends or replaces the one that was entered on Friday?

MS. LENNOX: Correct, your Honor. It's just a corrected order.

THE COURT: All right. Can I call it a corrected order then?

MS. LENNOX: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll make that change. And then just so the record is clear, where the order refers to the stipulation, I'll also refer to the docket number of the new stipulation. Okay. Does that solve those problems, Chris? Yeah. Okay. All right. Okay. All right. I've signed that order. I assume it will be processed by the clerk's office right away.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. CECCOTTI: Your Honor, Babette Ceccotti for the

Auto Workers. Thank you very much for taking care of that for us.

THE COURT: Oh, all right. Well, you're welcome.

MR. HACKNEY: Are you waiting on me? Oh, I'm sorry.

So --

THE COURT: But if you need to discuss something, that's fine.

MR. HACKNEY: No. That's okay. I didn't mean to stand with my back turned there. So what happened in the interim, your Honor, was that certain folks have said -- while I'm sure many people have flights home tonight -- I know I do and would like to go home tonight -- there are some who maybe have actual conflicts tomorrow.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: And so some have suggested to me that there may be an efficient way to organize the afternoon that allows certain people to vent out of the courtroom and get back to work, and so I wanted to -- I don't know how to suss that out, but I wanted to suggest it to you.

MR. STEWART: Geoffrey Stewart, Jones Day, for the city. Your Honor, I think we have probably eight or nine respondents whose discovery responses we challenge, although these are not blunderbuss issues. These tend to be very selective. They could be resolved fairly quickly, and, if so, a number of the lawyers here would certainly -- we'd be

done with them, at least. I know Mr. Perez has mentioned 1 2 that might --3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. STEWART: -- work for him and some others. don't mean to jump the line, though, because I know there's 5 so many things, but I think this might be able to go pretty 6 7 fast. THE COURT: Are there any creditors who believe that 8 9 their objections or requests for additional information from the city could be handled very efficiently or promptly? 10 11 Okay. So I'll give you the number two slot. 12 MS. QUADROZZI: Your Honor, if you put me behind 13 Macomb, you might resolve mine before we get to --14 THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you number three in 15 Anybody else? case. 16 MR. NEAL: The DWSD discovery parties as well. 17 THE COURT: All right. Four and five. All right. Let's go that far and see how far we -- what time it is at 18 19 that point. Mr. Stewart. 20 MR. STEWART: Thank you, your Honor. In keeping 2.1 with your Honor's order, we've prepared a binder, and I think 22 everyone has the sheets within it, but if they don't, we have 23 spare binders.

MR. STEWART: If I may approach with a --

THE COURT: Okay.

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1 THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. STEWART: -- couple of copies. So, your Honor, the way we've prepared this is there's an inside table of contents with tabs listing everybody who we did have an issue with, but we resolved a number of these already today. Let me get another pen, though, because I left my pen there. And, in particular, we've already resolved today the issues for Number 4, which is National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation, Number 11, and Number 12, and we've significantly narrowed Number 2. A lot of the others are only single answer and, therefore, can go pretty quickly. The ones that will take the longest are going to be Ambac and Syncora, and I can take those in either order. It might be best, though, to start with Syncora because the way Syncora has done it, although we don't agree with the outcome, has been efficient. And what they -- most of their individual objections relate to things like commercial confidentiality, so -- which your Honor already dealt with with your confidentiality order. The principal -- and if I misstate it, Mr. Hackney --Yes. Mr. Hackney just left the --MR. ARNAULT: THE COURT: Is he going to be arguing for you? Yeah. He's going to be arguing, so MR. ARNAULT: you may want to --

MR. STEWART: Well, why don't we move then over to

Ambac so --

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THE COURT: Yep.

MR. STEWART: -- we don't -- thank you. Okay. Your Honor, Ambac is Tab Number 1.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEWART: And what we've done, we have a separate sheet for each discovery matter in dispute that lists the document, what the request is, what the objections are, and what our reasons are. Okay. And some of these -and I did speak with counsel for Ambac, and so some of these are now moot, but there are about four or five that are not, and so I would just start with the first one, which is Number Number 4, your Honor -- and our document requests basically were the same with small tweaks to everybody, so Number 4 here will be like Number 4 to others, and it's selfevident. What it says is give us your documents about how the plan would impact your claims. And things like claims and so on I think were defined terms, but it's pretty obvious. Similar to Number 4 is the next one, Number 6, and I'm going to group three of these together because I think they can be decided together, which are documents showing your projected recoveries or other -- or condition or others under different recovery levels, and then Number 14, which Ambac has said is duplicative, meaning whatever the resolution is of the other two will resolve this one as well.

And the main arguments here really are not relevance. that it's either privileged or burdensome. I don't think the burden is very great, and we're going to put to one side things that are truly privileged because obviously those don't get discovered, but matters that a monoline insurance company analyzes in the normal course of its business for a credit that it has insured presumably is contained in just a few files. We're not talking about a mammoth search of everything. This should be pretty confined, so I don't think the burden would be very great. As mentioned, we have -privilege will be excepted from this. One of the objections is we already have copies of some of this. I'm not sure what they're talking about. Obviously we don't want to waste our own time. On the other hand, we are allowed to get nonconforming copies of things. But I view this as a pretty narrow request, and we're happy to make it more narrow, but what we're trying to get here is what documents they have that are not privileged that analyze what this plan will do for them or to them and how would they fare or others fare under alternative recoveries if the plan were different, which both of those, of course, relate to feasibility. And so maybe the best thing is for me to sit down, and we can just resolve that one and then move along.

THE COURT: Please.

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MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, Mark Angelov for Ambac

Assurance Corporation. I don't have hard copies of the slip sheet, so I'm using my iPad. It's in airplane mode.

THE COURT: There you go.

MR. ANGELOV: Okay. Thanks.

THE COURT: Tab 1.

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MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, with respect to these first three requests that the city raised, the main concern here is really burden and relevance. Just to set the background, what these requests really go to is how much Ambac would recover under the plan or under some alterative to the plan. The underlying financial information on which this type of analysis might be done is already in the city's possession. In fact, we are attempting to obtain that information through discovery from the city. These requests also reference the plan, which inherently puts the date period to starting sometime when the first plan appeared. It's very difficult to fathom how anything that a party in litigation has done with this type of analysis would not be work product, and so given the limited relevance of this, which we still don't quite understand, and the amount of effort it would go to conduct these searches and the relatively large amount of privileged material that would turn up, it just does not seem that the burden is worth the evidentiary value, if any, that these materials would have.

I would also add that when we discussed this in the

hallway trying to narrow the issues, counsel was insisting on a full ESI search, and the requests are very broad. They asked for any report reviewed by Ambac, so this really would be a massive undertaking, again, to find something where at best --

THE COURT: Fourteen?

MR. ANGELOV: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Are you looking at 14?

MR. ANGELOV: I'm looking at 4, 6, and 14. On 14 there is another issue, and it's really this. This really goes also to how little of this would be discoverable. Ambac has itself gone through a reorganization. It doesn't write new business. It doesn't analyze the creditworthiness of municipalities as an ongoing business concern, so, to the extent that it received any of this information or has generated it, it would be in connection with this litigation.

There's one more point that I'd like to add. Again, it's not clear to us exactly what the city is looking for, but to the extent that they're looking for perhaps some document which we don't think exists where somebody is opining us to what the recovery might be under the plan and whether that alternative would result in some sort of analysis under the best interest of creditors test, we're not sure that that's for anyone but this Court to decide. It really goes to a legal issue that may be the ultimate issue

in this case. We're just not sure what kind of probative evidence these requests are attempting to discover.

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THE COURT: All right. Any reply? Stand by, please. All right. The Court concludes that Ambac should be ordered to produce documents in response to the city's documents requests 4, 6, and 14 except to the extent that they are attorney work product privilege, and if they are, there should be a privilege log provided with respect to them. What's next?

MR. STEWART: Next thing, your Honor, would be 15. We asked Ambac to produce common interest agreements. a standard request. Most of the other parties have produced them or have agreed to. The reason for it is that one of the privileges invoked is common interest in response. to know what -- how to deal with that unless we know what the agreement is, when it was signed, who it is among and all In conversations with certain people -- and I'm not suggesting it relates to this one -- I was troubled by a misunderstanding that I found with the common interest agreement, which is why it's all the more important to get Something doesn't become privileged because I have a these. common interest agreement with Mr. Hackney and send him something. It has to be a document that already is privileged and doesn't lose its privilege by dint of the transfer. So I want to make sure that no one is under a

misapprehension about that privilege, but I can't even go to first base without seeing the agreements, and that's all we're asking for on this one.

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MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, we do have a written common interest agreement with a number of parties in this case. We have oral common interest agreements with some other parties. We just don't see what disclosure of the actual document, which, by the way, contains in it a confidentiality provision, how that would aid the city's analysis. The existence of common interest can be determined just based on the facts and circumstances of the case, and here there's very little dispute that we had common interest with the other monoline insurers and with other parties with whom, frankly, at the Court's direction, we cooperated as a part of the swaps trial.

THE COURT: So your objection is relevance?

MR. ANGELOV: It's relevance, but it's also the fact that the agreement does contain a confidentiality provision.

THE COURT: Well, but parties can't protect something from discovery just by asserting its confidentiality. No. I agree that its relevance is arguable here, so you'll be required to produce your common interest agreements with other parties in the case. Next, please.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, there's only one more for Ambac, which is the very last one, which is Number 37, which

asks for presentations to any executive team, board of directors, or committee addressing the City of Detroit or its debt, including but not limited to a certain person who they identified in their interrogatories. We're not asking for privileged information, but it's not uncommon in corporations for a board or other executive group to be briefed on something, and it's important to us to know what they were told, what was said about our plan and alternatives to the plan and alternative recoveries because that does go to feasibility. It's not just it's not necessarily something we might use in our case in chief, but they could put a witness up. We have the right to challenge and test their testimony, and that's the purpose of that request. Let me add that the main objection to it that I got -- I don't mean to be flippant about it -- was that this might be privileged because lawyers had looked at it and maybe edited some things. I don't know the full scope of that, but my understanding was that even if a lawyer did contribute to it, that doesn't mean there's the wholesale withholding of the Instead, it would have to be redacted to eliminate document. any privileged matters, and we're not asking for privileged We think most of this is the sort of thing corporations do all the time as a matter of good management and that it is not principally a legal issue, particularly for an insurance company that is in the business of handling

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claims. That's the very business. Thank you.

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MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, again, the concern here is that by teeing this up as something that might be a statement relating to the plan, this puts it awfully close to the current time and certainly well after Detroit filed for bankruptcy, so the concern here is, again, that what little value these documents might have is going to be outweighed by the massive search and privilege review that we're going to have to conduct. The attorneys at Ambac I can tell you are involved in preparing these presentations. It's not just that documents get channeled through attorneys to cloak them with privilege. Attorneys prepare these. They comment on them. They make revisions. And that becomes a part of the legal advice that's given to the company.

THE COURT: Well, the city does not seek that, and certainly the Court is in no position to order it, but there may be presentations by nonattorneys, so in the circumstances, I will order the production in compliance with this document request subject to attorney-client privilege but at the same time with a privilege log to the extent that such a privilege is claimed.

MR. STEWART: That's all with respect to Ambac, your Honor. Your Honor, the next is Syncora, and the way Syncora fashioned its objections was to have a preliminary statement with objections, which I thought was well done and useful,

and then the specific objections tended to be quite narrow, 1 so I think the major issue that we have, not the only one but 2 the major issue has to do with the threshold objection. 4 think there's been a lot of progress since that was written. And just to define what's not at issue, the city is not 5 asking Syncora to search the files of its lawyers, any of its 6 lawyers, okay, nor prepare a privilege log, and so as I 8 understand it, this comes down to really two things. One is 9 should Syncora be required to review the files of its 10 consultants, of which it identifies two, FTI and I think it's 11 Rothschild, and, second, should they be required, as the city 12 was, to search for electronically stored information as 13 opposed to things that are in hard copy. Now, and if I 14 misstated that Mr. Hackney will correct me, I know, but 15 that's how I read it. And just to be simple about it and to 16 take them in reverse order --17

MR. HACKNEY: Can I just interpose a question, your Honor? I'm working off this document that I received yesterday at five o'clock.

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MR. STEWART: Is that another release, Steve? I think it should be the same thing. But those were the preliminary statement, and I think Mr. Hackney earlier today referred to it, and so those are the scope issues. Once those are resolved, most of the rest of the issues with a couple exceptions go away. And I'll be brief. I think just

like we had to go through the files of Conway MacKenzie and E&Y and others, so, too, should Syncora go through its advisors. And in this day and age, almost everything is stored electronically. Faxing things and sending papers over is very rare now. It's the exception. So a search that doesn't look for electronic information is a search that won't find very much, so those are the -- those are the threshold issues. And I believe -- and let's let Mr. Hackney speak -- if I misconstrued it, he will correct me, but I believe once we get past that, I got only a few narrow issues left.

MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. I will express no small amount of frustration at the way this has been handled. When they gave us their document requests, I did two things. The first thing is I made a decision that we were not just going to stiff-arm the city. I think there is a realistic argument to be had here about why is the city imposing all of this discovery expense on its creditors when the overwhelming bulk of the information is in the city's possession. They have the burden at trial. The creditors like my client are proposed to lose 90 cents on the dollar, and yet now they're engaging in expensive discovery as well. And the utility was questionable, but I made a decision that I wanted to spend time trying to chop wood on information that was reasonably

in my possession that related to the ordinary course of Syncora. But I told the city once the city went into distress and everybody lawyers up and FA's up and people begin working in teams on the unbelievably complicated legal issues that go into this Chapter 9, they're all enmeshed in the financial issues. It's always just -- it's a tangle. I said once people lawyer up in connection with the distress of the city, the burden of sorting that out of trying to look through different advisors and even the client becomes far in excess of the benefit that can be had. And so I -- what I did then was I put their request to one side, and I thought what are documents that Syncora has that it generated in the ordinary course of its business that relate to the COPs or that relate to the GO bonds, and we list out all the stuff we produced. We produced very sensitive documents. our underwriting manual. It tells you like how Syncora thinks about underwriting a bond insurance offering. We produced the credit files, the surveillance files, statutory reports, annual financial reports. I mean we made an honest to God real production to them, and what I said in my two meets and confer with them where I tried to understand what it is they were targeting, I've conveyed this burden issue from the start. You'll remember also that we filed our responses early to the city, so we filed a week earlier than everybody else did, so they've had this for a long time.

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spoke with Mr. Irwin in Detroit -- here in Detroit last Monday, and I said, you know, what remaining issues are there. I really feel like I've been a stand-up guy about this. I think Mr. Irwin was beset by the meets and confer. Folks were driving to him because he never got back to us with respect to what remaining issues there were for us other than to say we're very close. Then yesterday at five o'clock I get this thing in the mail that has all of these new issues that are coming back to the fore, commutation, bond purchases, bond sales, trustee communications, analysis of debt limits for LTGO bonds that we don't even wrap, all insurance department communications, every single one, doesn't matter whether it relates to Detroit or not, all public finance obligations on which we've ever established a case reserve ever, all of them, all reinsurance treaties, all commutation and settlement agreements. I am here to ask, your Honor, that our objections be sustained to this. They are rooting around in -- and what they're trying to do here when they're asking about bond purchases, commutation, settlements, they are trying to find out what we think about value under the city's plan, what the lawyers and the FA's and the client have worked together to think, and there are open negotiations -- well, maybe one day there will be, but there could be negotiations with us, your Honor, at which this information could be used against us to try and suss

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out, you know, what can -- what will Syncora take. And I'll tell you that when I took their witnesses' depositions, when I took Ken Buckfire's deposition in the midst of him trying to go out and source the DIP loan and I said, "Tell me what you're asking people for. Tell me what they're offering you. I want to hear it," both he and Mr. Kohn said, "We are absolutely not going to tell you that. It is commercially sensitive." So I run through all of these requests. I see things that relate to commutation, bond purchases, bond sales, and I say that is commercially sensitive information that we ought not to be required to produce. What is the relevance to the city's, you know, case in chief on plan confirmation? When I look at things like all insurance department communications, all public finance obligations on which we establish a reserve, all reinsurance treaties, you have not seen narrowly tailored requests, and I think that we are the one party in this case, your Honor, who really grappled -- or one of the parties in this case that really grappled with our discovery responses, made a meaningful production, showed our work, invited them to confer with us, and to stick us with this yesterday at five o'clock I don't think is good enough, your Honor. I'm happy to talk about specific requests here and there, but I really feel like I've done my part to make this work.

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MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I was actually just

dealing with the threshold issue of where they should search and should electronic information be --

THE COURT: Well, I find that I can't deal with an issue on a global basis.

MR. STEWART: I see. Okay.

THE COURT: For a specific request, I have to weigh and balance the burden and the benefit, so --

MR. STEWART: Okay. So perhaps we could just go to these because they're --

THE COURT: So, you know, pick one you want to start with, and let's talk about that.

MR. STEWART: Okay. Let's start with Number 8, which is the second sheet in here under Tab 3, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEWART: Okay. This is documents relating to any City of Detroit debt that they pay, dates they acquired, and so on. The objection is not relevance here. The objection is it's commercially sensitive, and there's a mediation privilege. But it is subject -- when Mr. Hackney earlier today talked about general objections and specific objections and how confounding it is, I wanted to applaud him because that's exactly true. When someone says I make a general objection, and subject to that these are my specific objections, and subject to that maybe I'll give you something, it's very hard to know what you're getting and not

getting. So I'm going to just assume here that if the documents were produced -- ordered produced -- and maybe you will and maybe you won't -- Mr. Hackney's general objection about I don't want to look for electronic documents and I don't want to have to go to our consultants would be swept up in your decision.

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THE COURT: Well, but let's begin with question one, which is why is the debt held by Syncora and the price it paid for it and the date it acquired it relevant to any confirmation issue?

MR. STEWART: Syncora, in addition to insuring various COPs obligations and swaps obligations, has been an active buyer in the market of Detroit securities, and we don't know the details other than I think their proof of claim said they now hold \$200 million worth. That to me is probative of what they think recovery is going to be. It's something I might cross-examine a witness of theirs about if the witness were to make -- you know, take a certain position Ιf on the plan. I think it suggests other things as well. someone is saying I think your plan is not in the best interest of creditors, you might say is that why you went and bought \$200 million of these securities that were in default, and you bought them on this and that date, and you paid this amount for them or you paid that amount for them. Hackney has said we might not need this in our case in chief,

and he could well be right about that, but our case in chief doesn't stop with our witnesses. They put up witnesses, too, and we have to be prepared for their witnesses. And I think the fact that Syncora is a major buyer of Detroit debt or at least was for a time is certainly probative of what they thought the economics of this plan looked like and what they may be thinking, and there could be another plan or the best interest of the creditors reflects something else, so that's why we ask this.

THE COURT: Mr. Hackney, what is your objection to Number 8 here?

MR. HACKNEY: Well, I want to be clear about something that I think has not been well quite right said, which is with respect to our responses, we always said subject to our general objections, so we incorporate the general objections. Where appropriate, we will add a specific objection, and then we have — then we refer you back to the preliminary statement, so there are two things that are going on in a response. The first is we are preserving all of our objections, and then to allow you to understand what we did or did not do if we're refusing to produce information like on this one, we just refuse. If we are agreeing to produce information, we refer you back to the preliminary statement so that you can see what is being produced. So I disagree that we did not lodge a relevance

objection, and I disagree that we did not lodge a reasonably calculated objection, which is these are big parts of our objection, which is the potential utility of this information is sufficiently distended, your Honor, that it is not worth the burden to Syncora to have to go produce this, especially where it is commercially sensitive information, so it's not only commercially sensitive in the sense of being available -- sensitive to the market. It's also commercially sensitive vis-a-vis the city, which is why the existence of the confidentiality order that you were kind enough to enter doesn't protect us vis-a-vis the city. I mean they are -- they want to see what we think about value. That's basically what he's indicating to you at a time when we hope to one day have negotiations with the city that could allow for a consensual plan. I mean letting them --

THE COURT: Right. I agree that the prejudice to Syncora from this production does outweigh its probative value, so this request will be denied. Next.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, Number 9 also deals with debt. It's debt they sold, the price they sold it for and the date they sold it. This really would be the same as the previous one. It is probative. I mean if they put a witness up who's starting to give an opinion about the plan or the city or the feasibility, I would want to cross-examine that witness about, you know, money speaks more than words does,

- 1 and this is a very, you know, important part of what we do.
- 2 | Now, if he's concerned -- Mr. Hackney is concerned the city
- 3 | will somehow use it in negotiations, I'll agree this will be
- 4 attorneys' eyes only as would documents for the previous one.
- 5 | I won't share them with anyone outside of Jones Day. Maybe
- 6 when it becomes an issue at a hearing, we deal with it then,
- 7 but I think we can deal with the prejudice issue, but I do
- 8 think it does have probative value.
- 9 THE COURT: Once again, the Court will not order
- 10 this. By the way, these rulings are not rulings regarding
- 11 | the relevance of these questions at trial. That's a
- 12 different context and maybe a different result.
- MR. STEWART: Okay. Your Honor, the next one is 18,
- and it had to do with limited tax general obligations.
- 15 Mr. Hackney has said they did not write insurance with
- 16 | respect to those. We'll take that then as that there are no
- 17 documents, so --
- 18 THE COURT: Okay.
- 19 MR. STEWART: -- we move on beyond that one. Okay.
- 20 The next two have to do with communications with state
- 21 | insurance departments. What we're trying to get here -- I
- 22 | think this is -- could have been written more narrowly -- is
- 23 any disclosures by Syncora to insurance regulators or similar
- 24 | people as to what they anticipate their recoveries will be
- 25 | under the plan or perhaps recoveries under some alternative

other than the plan, that's what we're trying to get at, and we're trying now to go to communications with a third party. And we'll content ourselves with response that is no broader than that if there is one.

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THE COURT: And what's the relevance of that? MR. STEWART: It's the same as some of the earlier ones which they have complied with, which is on the subject of the feasibility of the plan and alternatives to the plan in terms of what creditors would get under different scenarios. It would be revealing to us what they told their regulator. And if they were to say to the regulator, "Here's what we get under the plan. We don't like this, but it's certainly better than we're going to get under any other alternative," that would be very important to us because it goes straight to the issue of best interest of creditors and alternatives to the plan. They may well have nothing, and that could be dealt with very simply if they have nothing. And this, by the way, doesn't involve consultants, shouldn't even involve electronic discovery. Either they sent that to the insurance department or they didn't.

THE COURT: Mr. Hackney.

MR. HACKNEY: I guess a couple responses, your Honor, which is I think that when you ask the question how is this something that you could potentially use, when you get the answer back from Mr. Stewart that is along the lines of

if they told the New York Department of Financial Regulation, "We're only getting ten cents under the plan, but we're thrilled because it's so much better than would have happened if they hadn't filed for Chapter 9," I think the Court is entitled to look at that example of what they are looking for here and say that that is sufficiently unlikely to exist that I'm not going to put Syncora to the burden of searching for that information while Syncora is at the same time trying to deal with all of the press of its affirmative discovery of the city on an aggressive schedule. Does it mean that -does it mean that it satisfy -- that it doesn't satisfy the specific tests that we would use for potential relevance in a litigation? No. It could potentially be relevant. could potentially maybe be a hearsay admission from someone against their interest saying that the plan's ten-cent treatment provision is better than we hoped. That is not the reality of what communications with the Department of Regulation are likely to show, and I think, again, it's the reasonable calculation of the discovery requests that are important. And what I would say to the city is remember the city is -- we're hoping to work through all these document requests by us of them, too, and they are going to be coming to us asking us to make sure our requests are reasonably calculated. That's the only way we're going to get through this thing together. And so if they've got me off searching

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for communications with the regulator for -- on the if come maybe that someone said ten cents is better than we hoped, I would submit to the Court that that is not an efficient use of time by creditors and specifically Syncora.

THE COURT: I agree that the identified relevance of these documents is sufficiently attenuated that their discovery and production should not be required.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, the next I'm going to jump to is Number 39 and Number 41. Okay. They both deal with reinsurance, and the reason we ask for that has to do with a narrow issue as to whether or not the claim here really is a Syncora claim or by reinsurance it belongs to somebody else, and they can perhaps just make a representation and we can be done, but we do need -- we do have the right to know that.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. HACKNEY: This request was not limited to the Detroit debt, and I'm assuming that you --

MR. STEWART: It is, of course.

MR. HACKNEY: -- intend it to be. Yeah. Okay. I'm not certain enough to make a representation to the Court that I could guarantee was correct. I have a strong suspicion that --

THE COURT: Well, don't tell me your suspicions.

MR. HACKNEY: I won't. So it feeds into whether it's a problem to collect it because if they don't exist, it

wouldn't be. What I was going to say, though, is, you know, maybe I'm misunderstanding a little bit, but, you know, we're not litigating Syncora's proof of claim here, as I understand it, today, and so if I'm mistaken, I'm mistaken with respect to plan confirmation, but I'm thinking of the standards from the Bankruptcy Code that relate to their affirmative duty under plan confirmation. If there is an issue --

THE COURT: Well, isn't there an arguable standing issue if there's reinsurance?

MR. HACKNEY: I'm not smart enough to know the answer to that. I would have to look at it. I will tell you this came up last night when I landed, so, you know, I'm sorry I'm not prepared on that. I am. But I just don't know. I've had my hands out like this saying come talk to me so we can tie this up to avoid that, so I just don't know, your Honor. Mr. Perez is smarter than I am, and, you know --

THE COURT: Well, all right. Let me ask you to first determine whether there is any reinsurance and then to consult more directly with city's counsel to see if you can work this one out.

MR. HACKNEY: I'll do that.

THE COURT: I'm inclined to think it is relevant to the extent there is reinsurance.

MR. HACKNEY: I'll do that.

MR. STEWART: Now, your Honor, that takes care of

the specific ones we had in mind. However, Mr. Hackney had said something which takes me back to where I began. He had said, well, so we looked at the things that Syncora had, and we turned those over because we did this and we did that, we did the other, and that was fine. However, not included in his search were exactly those categories of documents that either were in the hands of a consultant or advisor to Syncora because he excluded that from his work or that existed in electronic form. Even those areas where he said, okay, it was relevant, I'm turning it over, I think we're entitled from Syncora just as they have received from us to get responsive documents that are electronically stored or are in the hands of their advisors because that is a choke point on their discovery up front that limits what we're getting even as to things that he said —

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear -- let me hear from Mr. Hackney on this. If discovery is otherwise -- requested discovery is otherwise relevant, why is it an objection that it's in electronic form or that it's in the hands of a consultant?

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. I agree.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HACKNEY: Well, it may not be -- standing alone those may not be sufficient, but I want to make sure I give the background here --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HACKNEY: -- okay -- because what I have said to them from the start is that the way Syncora's professionals work together is that the economic and financial analysis of a Rothschild that is involved in every aspect of the case is highly informed by the legal advice from Kirkland & Ellis. They just go hand in glove because of the nature of the bankruptcy overlay, so you can't say, oh, you know, Rothschild, tell us a little bit about the type of DIP that they're going to solicit, for example, or the terms of the DIP they're going to get like you could to a regular banker maybe out there in the world who literally is going to just say here's what the debt market is doing. You're talking X, It's always going to be informed by the legal Y, and Z. process overlay. That's a common aspect of bankruptcy. So our point here -- and by the way, I -- you know, I've raised this for multiple weeks, and this was not something that I had heard a problem of. What I heard, to the contrary, was make the representation that I just made to them, that that's how these professionals and lawyers work together, and they would back down on that. That's what I thought the state of play was. What this does play directly into, your Honor, is burden and reasonable calculation because what happens is you have to go toss the files of all the people that work at Rothschild or the other financial advisory firm that's

advising the client, and then you have to collect all of their e-mail and then review all of the requests against that in order to see whether there is potentially a nonprivileged piece of information. And what we say in our preliminary statement is, look, the yield of that exercise is not sufficiently worthwhile to merit the cost and the burden of doing it, and, you know, the city is obviously just raising this now from yesterday, and I thought that this was put to bed, but this is one of the more classic burden issues, your Honor, that I would say the likely outcome of it is sufficiently unlikely to yield a nonprivileged document that we shouldn't have to undertake the collection, the searching, the review, and then the cataloging on a privilege log.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, this is not only what the city did. It's also what every other monoline insurer did. The only insurer who said they couldn't do this and it would be too burdensome has been Syncora. FGIC, Ambac, Assured, National, the others don't seem to have this problem. It seems to me that --

THE COURT: Did what?

MR. STEWART: In producing electronically stored information or in speaking with their consultants or others they work with. Of all the monolines, only Syncora has raised this as an issue, which suggests to me --

THE COURT: Okay. But you said the city did.

MR. STEWART: The city has done this, has done exactly this.

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THE COURT: Yeah, but the city didn't produce a privilege log, did it?

MR. STEWART: No. I'm not -- and we're not asking for a privilege log. With Mr. Hackney from -- we've always agreed no privilege log, and you don't have to search any law firm's files either. All we're saying is please, if it's otherwise --

THE COURT: So you want Syncora to search its own files and its consultants' files --

MR. STEWART: Correct.

THE COURT: -- for documents that are responsive to requests for production that are otherwise relevant and that it otherwise complied with.

MR. STEWART: Correct, and we know which ones are relevant because Mr. Hackney has told us which ones he deemed relevant. We'll take his choice of relevance.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, can I respond to this because --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HACKNEY: -- this is very important? With electronically stored information, you cannot just dip your toe in the pool. That's the problem. That's why I took their request -- so when they say all documents relating to

the COPs, that seems relevant. COPs are a creditor in the Detroit bankruptcy. What documents do you have relating to COPs, Mr. Hackney? What does Syncora have? The problem is that to comply with that seemingly relevant request you have to go collect tens or hundreds of thousands of electronic records from all these different custodians at Syncora and run searches against them, and the vast majority of the documents that you'll get back in the last, you know, 18 to 24 months from the time when the city started entering distress and everyone started lawyering up is, number one, you're going to get a huge volume of information, and, number two, it's going to be privileged. That's why I took their requests, and I looked at them, and I said this is not going This is going to impose too much burden on Syncora to have to review all of its electronic information for all of these requests. You can't just do a little bit of it. You have to collect everything in order to find out what's responsive to a particular request. I've done a ton of these productions in my life, unfortunately. What we did then instead was I went back and stated affirmatively what we could do, and that's when I went to my client. I said, look, what are the types of business documents that you maintain that are in a discrete locatable place like the credit memo or the surveillance memos that they write over the years as their -- if Fitch comes out and rates Detroit bonds or

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downgrades it, Syncora will say do we agree with that. That type of information was produced, so they have the source business documents that were created in the ordinary course that relate to Syncora's decision to wrap the COPs, its decision to wrap the UTGOs, its underwriting manual, its surveillance of those positions over time, its financial reporting. They've got the stuff that relates to the business proper. When they get --

THE COURT: But only if Syncora stored it in paper.

MR. HACKNEY: No, no. If it was electronic, we also produced it. It was all electronic, but the difference, your Honor, is the way we collected it. It was -- we absolutely did not refuse to produce -- let me make this clear. I haven't done a good job.

THE COURT: Take your time.

MR. HACKNEY: We have never said that we would not produce electronic information, full stop. All of the things that we promised to produce affirmatively -- virtually all of them in the modern era were electronic documents that were produced. What I am trying to say today is that when it comes to things that are other than those that are readily identifiable by a business person at Syncora, so if it's other than the surveillance memos -- if you say the surveillance memos to someone at Syncora, that actually means something, and sometimes they're actually in a definable

electronic file on a drive that you can -- that you can get If you say I want all documents relating to the COPs, that's where you fall into the pool and go down a hundred feet of -- and you're just in the mix of all sorts of electronic information. You have to collect tons of it from all the different custodians, run the searches against it. That's where I told them, look, the reasonably calculated lever flips over at that point because now I'm doing an enormous amount of searching and collecting. It's very expensive and time-consuming. And the yield is going to be what? It's going to be what? Hearsay statements by someone that happen to not be privileged that are based on reactions to source information that's in the city's possession? I mean what's the point of the exercise? That's where we push back on them. So if Mr. Irwin -- if Mr. Stewart is able to come around at the end here and say, "Hey, we just want them to run a few searches," then I can tell you -- now I've got a more fundamental problem because now I'm right back to the thing that I was trying to avoid by structuring our production in the way that we did, and I will say it's a bad idea to do it, but if we're going to be ordered to do it, it's going to take a very long time. We won't be able to do that quickly. It's too much information. That's how all of these firms are nowadays, your Honor. You just can't get away from the electronic information. That's why you have to

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be so practical about how you make your production.

THE COURT: Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: I think we've beat this to death, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEWART: I don't think there should be a double standard is all.

THE COURT: The Court wants to be sensitive to the expenses of this litigation and has demonstrated that sensitivity here today. The difference here, however, appears to be that the information sought by the city is of more than just arguable relevance. It's of admitted relevance, so in the circumstances, the fact that it will take time and money and effort to cull it out of Syncora's files or those of its consultants or others doesn't seem to justify excusing its production, so the Court will grant the city's request to Syncora to require Syncora to produce this.

MR. HACKNEY: So, your Honor, just so I can clarify, I now have to go back and take all of the requests and run searches against all of the documents at Syncora and --

THE COURT: Well, I wouldn't say all but those that you don't argue relevance about.

MR. HACKNEY: The problem is it's -- your Honor, it's a misnomer to say we don't argue relevance because the entire theory of the production was reasonably calculated, so

reasonable calculation relates to a balancing of the likelihood that the effort is going to yield a relevant document versus the burden, so to say, "Hey, well, you didn't say that this wasn't relevant," my response is what I said was the low likelihood of yielding a relevant document did not justify the burden of making me search for it.

THE COURT: But the relevant -- but the documents that would be yielded are relevant.

MR. HACKNEY: Potentially if they're not privileged.

THE COURT: That's the difference.

MR. HACKNEY: But no, no. You have to consider the burden.

THE COURT: Oh, no.

MR. HACKNEY: No. I'm sorry. I mean the reasonable calculation analysis invariably acknowledges that there could be a relevant document, the outcome of the massive search, but I mean I have no small measure of frustration over this, your Honor, because I specifically tried to get out in front of this issue with the city. I specifically structured our production to make sense of the problem, and the city has had this for weeks and then does not come to me at any time in the last week and say this is the problem and brings it up at the end of this argument. I just --

THE COURT: Yeah. I don't like that either, but here we are. Let's move past this. What's next?

MR. HACKNEY: Well, your Honor, we will need a substantial amount of time to comply.

THE COURT: How much are you talking about?

MR. HACKNEY: Ninety days. I'm not kidding.

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I mean because remember -- I'm not being flippant -- because what I'm concerned about here, your Honor, is I've been one of the people in front of you that's saying let's not characterize each other's motivations. Okay. And I'm not going to do that to the city. I do want to tell you what the impact will be on me and Mr. Arnault and the people that are actively working on trying to get this trial ready for you in July, which is it is going to be a nontrivial distraction for us. So at a time when we -- when I try to triage this forward and get through it, now I'm -- and I should be pivoting to getting their discovery and getting ready for these depositions of which there could be 50 in the next, you know, 40-some days, getting expert reports ready, now we have to pivot back to running all of these searches of Syncora's files when there hasn't been a showing that, for example, the credit memos that I gave them, the surveillance reports, the underwriting memorandum that I gave them -- I gave them the documents of the business. Mr. Stewart hasn't gotten up and said, "Yeah, that doesn't work for us. That's not sufficient. We want Document X." This is having the result of a fishing expedition on me, your Honor, and it's going to

be nontrivial amounts of distraction. It's a difficult pill to swallow when my entire philosophy of engaging with the city was designed to skin this cat, and I told them that from the start, and we were working, I thought, constructively to narrow, not broaden, because this undoes everything that I tried to do. And if that's the answer, that's the answer, but --

THE COURT: I am sure the city didn't like my ruling regarding their production of documents this morning either.

MR. HACKNEY: But you know what, your Honor? Number one, the city is the one who advocated for the accelerated schedule, and the city is admittedly the repository of rafts of information that are absolutely essential to confirmation. Syncora is not. Syncora is one creditor of many.

THE COURT: Well, but Syncora is a major litigant in this case --

MR. HACKNEY: It is.

THE COURT: -- and either has or will file significant objections, so this is the price of litigation. We need to move on.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, we only have three or -we have about four more, and these will go very quickly. Tab
4 has been resolved for now. Tab 5 we have one issue on -it's very narrow -- with Assured, and that's simply time.
Although we had asked, I think, for documents back to the

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beginning of 2013, they said they're only going to produce
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    documents from the petition date forward and simply ask that
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     the date be pushed back to the beginning of --
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              THE COURT: I'm sorry. Can you refer me back to
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    where you are?
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              MR. STEWART: Tab 5, your Honor, which is Assured.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. STEWART:
                            We only have one.
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              THE COURT: We need to close the loop on one Syncora
     issue, which is time. Mr. Hackney says he needs 90 days.
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              MR. STEWART: We did a much bigger production in two
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    weeks, your Honor.
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              MR. HACKNEY: Well, except that they really didn't.
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              MR. STEWART:
                            Three weeks. Three weeks. It didn't
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     take us 90 days.
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              MR. HACKNEY: But, see, that's the problem, your
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    Honor, because when I say that I'm going to do it, I'm going
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    to do it the right way.
              THE COURT: Not only did they produce what they were
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     required to, they produced what they weren't permitted to.
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              MR. STEWART: We get credit for that.
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              THE COURT: No.
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              MR. STEWART: I know.
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              THE COURT: What were you going to say, sir?
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MR. HACKNEY: Well, I'm just saying that I'm going

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to do this the right way.
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              THE COURT: Great.
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              MR. HACKNEY: And that's why I know what goes into
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     it. That's why I'm not making 90 days up just to wrong-foot
    you and say, ha, now I'm going to defeat your ruling.
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              THE COURT: It feels a little like that.
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              MR. HACKNEY: Yeah, but you got -- you know, your
    Honor, if I could --
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              THE COURT: Careful here.
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              MR. HACKNEY: I could, yeah, but --
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              THE COURT: Be very careful where you go here.
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              MR. HACKNEY: Well, no, but what I want to talk to
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    you about is the challenges of electronic discovery.
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     is -- it's not easy.
              THE COURT: I'm going to give you 30 days.
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     just -- if you are working diligently on it and need more
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     time, you file a motion to extend, and I will grant it.
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              MR. HACKNEY: Is there any way that we could target
    what it is I'm searching for because if it's all of the
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     requests --
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              THE COURT: I think that's a great idea. I think
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     the two of you should talk and narrow this electronic
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     discovery as much as you possibly can.
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              MR. HACKNEY: What is the --
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              MR. STEWART: I'd welcome that. And Mr. Hackney and
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THE COURT: Please, and then prepare an order.

MR. STEWART: Good. All right.

THE COURT: But 30 days subject to extension for cause shown.

MR. STEWART: Okay. Thank you. So, your Honor, we're now on Assured, and there's only this one issue with Assured.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STEWART: And that's the time they in their general objection said they were only going to start on the petition date. I think we asked for the beginning of the year, and that would still be fine with us, but we think the -- just confining it to the petition date forward is an artificial limitation. Outside of that, we have no other issues with Assured.

MR. SCHWINGER: Robert Schwinger for Assured. I think he may have misstated there what Assured stated in its responses. Our position was is that in terms of producing documents, we would cut off production as of the petition date because at that point we've gone into an attorney work product mode, and virtually everything is going to be -- is going to be privileged at that point the way parties typically do where productions tend to get cut off at the time litigation is filed. We didn't have any objection to

- producing prior to that, and our position on that was to the 1 2 extent it bore upon the issues, we were happy to produce it, and we've gone through that. We have, by the way -- and I 3 4 have no idea what other parties have done in terms of production. Assured produced closing in on 20,000 pages of 5 6 documents, and that's just one party. The city did 250,000 7 pages, you know, for everyone, and we've produced e-mail, electronic discovery and so on, so we've made a very 8 9 substantial production here. I don't think we've unfairly 10 cut everything off.
- 11 THE COURT: Mr. Stewart, the issue is the production 12 of documents since the petition, not before the petition.
- MR. STEWART: Yeah. He's right, Judge. He's right, and I'm wrong, so we don't have an issue.
- 15 THE COURT: All right.
- MR. SCHWINGER: Okay.
- 17 THE COURT: You're all set, sir.
- MR. SCHWINGER: Thank you.
- MR. STEWART: Next is U.S. Bank. It's Tab 6, U.S.
- 20 Bank National Association.
- 21 THE COURT: Is anyone here from U.S. Bank? Yes, 22 yes. Two. We have two.
- MR. STEWART: Oh, we'll welcome either of you or both. All right. This I think relates to water and sewer bonds, and I believe -- or the end result is U.S. Bank did

- not agree to produce anything and has not answered any 1 2 interrogatory, so we have gotten zero from U.S. Bank. And 3 they said that the reason was that everything would be in 4 expert materials, and maybe it is, but there's no evidence they actually made a search -- God bless you -- to determine 5 that, and if they're right, so much the better, but I 6 7 question whether or not it's appropriate to interpose that kind of a blanket objection and provide no discovery 8 9 whatsoever.
 - THE COURT: Well, can you give me an example, just an example, of a document request --
- MR. STEWART: Give me a moment. Could I see the
 U.S. trust document? Excuse me, your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Sure. All right. While you're doing that, I'm going to consult with Chris for a second.
 - MR. DAVIDSON: Your Honor, this is Paul Davidson for U.S. Bank on the telephone, and I'd like to be heard after the city finishes.
- 19 THE COURT: Yes, sir.
- MR. DAVIDSON: Thank you.
- 21 MR. STEWART: Your Honor, here's one, if I may.
- THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. STEWART: Number 7. It says all documents relating to any research, studies, reports, or analysis conducted by, requested, reviewed, or received by you or on

your behalf regarding valuations of DWSD. There are others that --

THE COURT: Okay. That gives me a idea. Thank you. Did we lose Mr. Davidson?

MR. DAVIDSON: No, your Honor. Mr. Davidson is here.

THE COURT: All right. Can you move that mike down so I can hear him a little better? All right. You may go ahead, sir.

MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, sir. In response to both document requests and the interrogatories, we have explained to the city that there is no analysis that the U.S. Bank has performed independent of work that the attorneys and its consultants have done post the filing of this case, so, in other words, the lawyers have engaged consultants in preparation for trial after the case was filed, and any analysis that would be responsive to the interrogatories and the document request would be privileged communications. We thought that we made that clear, but if not we'd like to make it clear now that that is the case. The custodians that would have had responsive documents are the account administrators for the bonds, and they have searched for documents, and we're happy to represent that to the city.

MR. STEWART: All right.

MR. DAVIDSON: And I would -- your Honor, Paul

- Davidson again. I would add that prior to responding to the interrogatories and the document requests, I had a conversation with Mr. Irwin, and we agreed that neither the city nor the bank would be required to produce a privilege log with respect to these requests.
 - MR. STEWART: Agreed. So my question -- I believe Mr. Davidson talked about documents prepared post-filing, and if he's saying there are no post-filing documents, we'll accept his representation since he's the --

THE COURT: He says there are no pre-filing documents in response to your request, and he says that all of the post-filing documents are privileged.

MR. STEWART: Okay.

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THE COURT: Does that about cover it, Mr. Davidson?

MR. DAVIDSON: That's correct, your Honor.

MR. STEWART: Then we're done with Mr. Davidson.

THE COURT: Right. Then you're done. All right.

MR. STEWART: The next is Tab 7, the ad hoc committee of DWS bondholders. I don't know who represents --

MR. SIEGAL: On the phone, your Honor, this is Craig Siegal from Kramer Levin on behalf of the ad hoc committee of DWSD bondholders.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. STEWART: Your Honor, this -- we have various requests. The answer was that they had not conducted any

studies and so on. We've not gotten any discovery whatsoever. If counsel will make the representation a search was made and no documents were found, I'll accept it.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. SIEGAL: Yes, your Honor. This is Craig Siegal. We make that representation just like with respect to the trustee.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. STEWART: And we're done. Next is Tab 8, and, your Honor, I think we're getting -- we have one more after this. Tab 8 is Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corporation. There they -- we made various requests. We got a general objection that we sought documents that are not relevant to whether the plan can or should be confirmed as with respect to the water and sewer department, and that is kind of all we got. And I think we asked for more, and I don't think that relevance is confined to that. It's a broader test, as we've discussed earlier.

THE COURT: And so what kinds of documents did you request from this creditor?

MR. STEWART: It was the same as -- I'm told it was the same as we did with respect to U.S. Bank, Judge, so I could just -- what's that? This will be more like we've done with Syncora and others. A good example, your Honor, would be -- I'll just choose one, your Honor, more or less at

random, which would be document request Number 6, and this was the same document request that most of the parties got from us. All documents related to any research, studies, and so on, regarding your financial -- projected financial conditions of other creditors under different recovery levels, and that may not be the best one to have chosen, but it's the same set of document requests we've been dealing with with pretty much everybody else.

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MR. CHRISTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Christy on behalf of Berkshire Hathaway. First of all, let me state that we've given them over 5,000 pages of documents. To say "that's all we got" I think is a little understating the case. All I got from them at 5 p.m. last night was a one-page objection stating their problem with our discovery was that we repeated the same general objection over and over again to every question, and if you go through most of the questions, yes, we repeated that general objection just like I heard Mr. Hackney complaining that the city itself did in response to Syncora's request. The mere fact we've repeated the general objection I don't think is the point. And if you go through our interrogatory requests -- responses and our request for production, we have very often given them everything we did. We've simply exerted the objection as an abundance of caution just like the city has. And you can look at Interrogatories 1 through 10 where they request the

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identification of witnesses, and we've asserted this same
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     objection but then given them the name of the witness.
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     they have specific questions they feel we've been
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     nonresponsive to, I'd like to know what there is. I did not
     receive any call as to meet and confer. As far as I know,
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     nobody in our New York counsel has received any call as to a
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    meet and confer on these particular questions. I think we've
    been responsive to most of them. They may not like the bound
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     where we're drawing relevancy, but I'd like to latch onto
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    Mr. Hackney's argument earlier, which you granted, you know.
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     There's a bounds here to where relevancy is, and I would ask
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     you to uphold our objections on the same ground that you
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    upheld some of his earlier. Thank you.
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MR. STEWART: Your Honor, I'd suggest -- we'll look at their document, but I think our concern had been that they did produce things -- and I did misstate that, for which I apologize -- with the limiting statement up front we don't know what they withheld on grounds of relevance, so it's hard to know. It is the same issue Mr. Hackney identified. The best way through it, I think, will be let me look at their production.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. STEWART: If I have a problem, I'll call them. Our last one has to do with Macomb County.

MR. BRILLIANT: Thank you, your Honor. If I could

be heard just for one moment. Allan Brilliant on behalf of Macomb County by and through the public works commissioner.

THE COURT: One second. I need you to get nearer to a microphone.

MR. BRILLIANT: Again, for the record, Allan
Brilliant on behalf of Macomb County by and through its
county agency public works commissioner. Your Honor, the
last one, Tab 9, is really not directed towards my client,
instead to the county executive of Macomb County, Mr. John
Schapka, who's the corporation county (sic) for Macomb
County. He sat here all day, but he needed to leave at three
o'clock to go to the second floor in connection with, you
know, the mediation that your Honor ordered.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BRILLIANT: He asked me to tell your Honor when he left that his expectation is that he could be back by four or 4:30 today. If that doesn't work for the Court and for counsel, he could be available tomorrow.

THE COURT: You're going to settle that that quick, huh?

MR. BRILLIANT: Well, you know, I think it's just a preliminary meeting, your Honor, but he thought it would last about an hour.

THE COURT: Oh, all right. Thank you for bringing that to our attention, sir. We'll accommodate him if not

1 today another time.

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2 MR. BRILLIANT: Thank you, your Honor.

3 MR. STEWART: Your Honor, then we will put that off until later.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. STEWART: Then with that we are done.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: Can I clarify one matter, your Honor?

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. HACKNEY: Just in some of these subsequent motions, there were, you know, exceptions made for the post-petition documents, and I wanted to know whether -- is there a reason -- does that apply to me as well or does it not because I thought the city was saying, yep, we understand post-petition there's a lot of attorney -- you know, there's a lot of privileged --

THE COURT: What do you think about that, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: I think this is one of those where instead of -- given the history of our argument here today, it may well be that post-petition there's a putative protection to privilege on most things, and I'd suggest Mr. Hackney and I talk it through. I've tried to be reasonable on these. We don't want any more documents than we have to read, and we should be able to resolve it, and if

we can't, we'll come back to your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. It feels like it should apply. All right. Who did I give the next slot to?

4 MR. ANGELOV: May I have just one question, your 5 Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. ANGELOV: Mark Angelov for Ambac Assurance. We actually had an agreement with the city that the city would not seek a privilege log, and this was communicated between us and also documented in our objections and responses. And I was just wondering if the Court would amend its order to comply with that agreement.

THE COURT: Is that your agreement?

MR. STEWART: It's fine. No privilege log is fine.

MR. ANGELOV: Thank you.

THE COURT: You're all set, sir. All right. Who did I give the next slot to? We're talking about requests by creditors for information from the city that the city has not complied with or has objected to.

MS. O'GORMAN: I know I had the second slot, but I didn't know if that was the second slot in -- your Honor,

Debra O'Gorman --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. O'GORMAN: -- again, counsel for Macomb County by and through its public works commissioner. If I might

hand up the list of objections to your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Please. Does the city have that, too? 3 MS. O'GORMAN: Yes, it does. 4 THE COURT: Okay. MS. O'GORMAN: If your Honor could please disregard 5 the first item on that list. That was resolved today --6 THE COURT: Okav. MS. O'GORMAN: -- as a result of your order on the 8 9 privilege log. The second objection that we've raised is to 10 the time period that the city has applied to its production, 11 and based on your order that the production will now go back 12 to 2012, there are just two requests for production of Macomb that we would like the city to go back beyond 2012. That's 1.3 request four, which seeks financial results of the DWSD from 14 2009 forward, and request 48, which seeks information on the 15 retail customers of the DWSD from 2009 forward. 16 17 THE COURT: What specific information regarding the 18 customers? MS. O'GORMAN: We are just asking for information as 19 20 to the identity of retail customers, customers in similar 2.1 situations to Macomb and the other counties. 22 THE COURT: Like who? 23 MS. O'GORMAN: Other --

THE COURT: I don't know the phraseology "retail

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customer."

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MS. O'GORMAN: People other than individual 1 2 consumers, so any --THE COURT: Like businesses you mean? 3 MS. O'GORMAN: No. We mean other agencies or authorities, counties, cities. 5 MR. BRILLIANT: Maybe I can help, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BRILLIANT: We're not asking for the names, but 9 we're -- your Honor, there's an issue. As your Honor knows, the number of citizens in Detroit has diminished. Macomb 10 11 provides wholesale services. You know, the Macomb County 12 public works agency, you know, takes service from the city, and then we, you know, sell it to the other municipalities in 13 Macomb County. The city itself, though, is a city. It's not 14 15 a county. So its customers are actually retail customers. They're individuals. They're businesses. And we had asked 16 17 for information regarding, you know, the amount and number of the, you know, particular --18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 20 MR. BRILLIANT: -- because it has to do with the 2.1 financial projections, so we --22 THE COURT: And going back now how far? What did 23 you say? 24 MR. BRILLIANT: I believe four years. 25 MS. O'GORMAN: 2009.

1 MR. BRILLIANT: 2009, your Honor, five years.

THE COURT: All right. What's the city's position regarding this?

MS. LENNOX: Good afternoon, your Honor. Heather Lennox on behalf of the city with respect to this. With respect to the financial records of the system, I would note that DWSD posts its audited financials back to 2010 on its website, so they're publicly available. 2013 is unaudited and is not yet available on the website, but that's the information that we put in the disclosure statement, so I think that is a sufficient response.

THE COURT: Is 2009 available?

MS. LENNOX: I would have to check, your Honor, and I'm not sure since I don't --

THE COURT: All right. If it is, I'll order it. If it's not, it's not.

MS. LENNOX: Okay. And with respect to the retail customers, what a retail customer in the City of Detroit means is every single person we deliver water and sewer services to. These are individuals. These are individual businesses. I can't for the life of me --

THE COURT: I think they just wanted a count.

MS. LENNOX: -- understand the relevance of this. Well, if they want a count, I can give them a count, but I think what they're talking about are customer agreements and

who they are and --1 2 THE COURT: Oh, I didn't hear that. Ma'am --3 MS. LENNOX: Am I mistaken? MS. O'GORMAN: Request 48 asks for documents regarding the number of retail customers for the fiscal years 5 2009 through 2013 and projections for fiscal years 2014 to 6 2003, so the number --THE COURT: Yeah. So it's just like a census. 8 9 MS. O'GORMAN: Correct. 10 THE COURT: Any objection to that? 11 MS. LENNOX: I have no objection to that, your 12 Honor. 1.3 THE COURT: All right. 14 And with respect to request four, MS. O'GORMAN: which seeks the financial information going back, it's not 15 16 just the financial statements that we're looking for. 17 asking for documents relating to DWSD's financial -historical financial results, including the financial 18 19 statements, balance sheets, cash flows, and so forth, so 20 there's a, you know, list of financial information. 2.1 THE COURT: Did you see what's on the publicly 22 available website to see if that meets your needs or not? 23 MS. O'GORMAN: I'm certain that all of these aren't,

you know, but this was a matter that Mr. Irwin and I were in

the midst of meet and confer discussions, but we never got

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the opportunity to fully discuss what the city was willing to produce back to 2009, what they were going to produce in the future, what was in the production, so, you know, this may be -
THE COURT: So what are the documents you want?

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MS. O'GORMAN: We're looking for audited financial statements, pro forma and actual --

THE COURT: All right. That's on line. What's proforma? What does that mean?

MS. O'GORMAN: Would be the -- my understanding is that it would be the sort of drafts and --

THE COURT: You want drafts of financial statements?

MS. O'GORMAN: Of balance sheets.

THE COURT: Drafts of balance sheets, not --

MS. O'GORMAN: Pro forma and actual balance sheets, cash flow statements, auditors' reports.

THE COURT: All right. All I'm hearing in addition so far are cash flow statements and balance sheets.

MS. O'GORMAN: Okay. We're also asking for documents showing historical volumetric use, revenue, and rate tariff by customer rate class and geographic service area.

THE COURT: Is that available?

MS. O'GORMAN: The important thing is, your Honor, that the city has agreed to produce all of the documents

we've requested in request number four with the exception of the date limiter that they applied, so they're not objecting to these types of documents. They're simply only --

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MS. O'GORMAN: -- willing to go back to 2013.

THE COURT: All right. Well, if you have them, I think you should produce them going back to 2009. If you don't, you don't.

MS. LENNOX: Your Honor, I think everything she asked for in financial statements she'll find on line, and we said we'd look for 2009, so we will. We also produced a document to them about historic volumetric use. It's at Bates Number 216883.

THE COURT: Going back to 2009?

MS. LENNOX: I don't know if it's back to 2009, but it's historic, so I can confirm, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MS. O'GORMAN: Yes, your Honor. The most -- there's two very significant issues that Macomb would like the Court to address with respect to the city's production. One is an objection that the city interposed to a number of specific requests, about a dozen specific requests, all of which related to the DWSD, and that objection states that the city objects to this document request as overbroad insofar as it seeks documents relating to the GWA, the GLWA, or the DWSD

transaction or related bonds or financing as neither of them is currently contemplated by the plan or disclosure statement. Accordingly, this request is not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. So essentially the city has deemed these issues to be completely irrelevant at this point and is refusing to produce any documents related to the potential creation of the water authority or what was defined as the DWSD transaction, which was, you know, that --

MS. O'GORMAN: Well, the problem with that?

MS. O'GORMAN: Well, the problem with that is that,

first of all, the city has included numerous requests for

this very information in its request for production on the

counties, and at no time did the city ever say, "Hey, forget

about that. We're not interested in that anymore. We don't

deem that relevant," so for the city to make requests for

production and then tell us the essentially identical

requests are irrelevant is, you know, really inappropriate.

But more importantly, the -- this information is clearly

relevant to the plan that's under consideration. As you

reminded us earlier, the city has the burden of proof on that

plan. The city has the burden to show that the plan is in

the best interest of the creditors and that it's feasible.

THE COURT: Give me an example of a document that

the city has asserted this objection to.

MS. O'GORMAN: Okay. Well, here's one, and it's a little bit hard for us to determine exactly what the city is leaving out of its production.

THE COURT: Okay. But that wasn't my question. My question was what is your request?

MS. O'GORMAN: Our request number seven of the city is all documents showing financial projections related to the regional authority prepared by DWSD management, the city, the emergency --

THE COURT: When you say "the regional authority," what are you referring to?

MS. O'GORMAN: The Great Lakes regional authority that was under consideration and is still -- you know, potentially could come back in as part of the plan.

THE COURT: Okay. But it's not in the plan now?

MS. O'GORMAN: Correct; correct, but --

17 THE COURT: So how is it relevant?

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MS. O'GORMAN: Because when that plan was under -when the regional authority was under consideration,
obviously the city did work to examine the financial
viability of that regional authority, the financial
projections that would result in that regional authority, the
amount of capital improvements that would be needed, the
effect of rates and pension obligations.

THE COURT: I assume all that is true, but why is it

relevant to this plan?

MS. O'GORMAN: Because what the city considered with respect to the regional authority would still be relevant today.

THE COURT: Why?

MS. O'GORMAN: Because those projections might still tell us how the city looked at an issue, how -- are they consistent with the projections that we're seeing today?

THE COURT: Ms. Lennox. Sir, do you want to be heard on this?

MR. NEAL: Your Honor, if I may. It overlaps with an issue that I was going to raise following Macomb. Guy Neal, Sidley Austin, for National Public Finance Guarantee. We made very similar requests for documents. Recall, your Honor, the deadline to send the request for production predated several versions of the plan, so things have changed and definitions have changed. We asked for documents relating to the DWSD transaction as defined in the plan and the GLWA, but we broadened that definition to include any consideration of the transfer of assets or functions of the water or sewer authorities. We know that the city has a request for information outstanding seeking to -- a possible privatization of its management, and it is pursuing that --

MR. NEAL: Macomb is looking for documents as it relates to the city's desire to essentially monetize --

THE COURT: I have a sense that your presentation is making this consideration of Macomb's request more complex, not less complex, so let me ask you to stand down, and --

MR. NEAL: I will stand down.

THE COURT: -- I will deal with yours.

MR. NEAL: I will stand down. Thank you.

MS. QUADROZZI: Your Honor, if I may, Jaye Quadrozzi on behalf of Oakland County. Oakland County's requests are very, very similar, if not identical, to Macomb County's.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

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MS. QUADROZZI: So if I may on this particular point, Oakland County had two issues with respect to objections raised by the city. The first one is the one that was raised by Macomb, and your Honor asked the question how, since it is no longer in the plan, could a request --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. QUADROZZI: -- relating be relevant, and my answer to that is this. During the time period that the regional authority was being put forth in the plan as a possibility, there were financial analyses that basically said there is enough money in DWSD to allow some entities to take \$47 million a year out by way of a lease payment and to pay it back to the city to monetize. How that's relevant is

because we are currently looking at objections to the plan talking about the feasibility, the ability of DWSD in the current formation to continue to provide the services that it provides. And if, in fact, the city has analyses that show DWSD is so flush that it has this extra \$47 million a year that is available to it, that is relevant or could lead to relevant information in connection with our objections about --

THE COURT: You're asserting that the city has an analysis showing that the department has \$47 million extra a year?

MS. QUADROZZI: That is the transaction that was under discussion in --

THE COURT: I thought the transaction that was under discussion was not that the DWSD had \$47 million a year. It was that the counties would pay that to the city.

MS. QUADROZZI: That the counties would pay that to the city and that it would have no effect on rates and that the amount would be able to be drawn from increased savings that DWSD would now have as a result of an improved bond rating that the new authority would have as well as reduced costs by way of operational efficiencies that have been gained. That was where the money was supposed to come from. And if they have, in fact, those analyses --

THE COURT: And that's relevant to what's before the

Court today how?

MS. QUADROZZI: It's relevant because the financial stability of DWSD going forward is very relevant to determine whether or not, in fact, it can continue to perform under the contracts that it has with the counties, certainly Oakland County. If they believe that there is that much excess money within the system, if it existed, we think that it is relevant to our analysis. It certainly is likely to lead to the discovery of relevant information, which is the threshold.

THE COURT: Ms. Lennox.

MS. LENNOX: Couple of things with respect to this, your Honor. First, it sounds like what Macomb and Oakland are arguing are they're making arguments trying to dispute whether the authority is a good idea or not, and I don't think that's relevant for our plan because, as your Honor pointed out, the plan, as drafted, does not contain an authority. The plan, as drafted, indicates that DWSD is going to remain a department of the city, and it provides financial information for DWSD remaining a department of the city and projections for DWSD going forward as Exhibits L and M to the disclosure statement, and we've already discussed that historical financial information for DWSD standing on its own is on its website. So I think this is wholly irrelevant. Nevertheless, I also find it odd coming from

Macomb and Oakland, who are the parties in the room 1 2 negotiating the authority with us, and all this information 3 was provided to them during those negotiations. 4 Nevertheless, as a part of the production, we did produce two -- and we shared this already with all creditors, 5 including Mr. Neal's clients. When we were originally 6 thinking about an authority back in the fall of 2013, there were three very big decks that the advisors and DWSD produced 8 9 with respect to a potential authority transaction, and those, 10 indeed, have been produced. They were produced before as 11 well notwithstanding the fact that this is not part of the 12 plan and is not relevant. So I think, your Honor, that anything related to this authority which is not part of our 13 14 plan and which we don't have to prove up -- we have to prove 15 up that the plan, as drafted, is feasible. The plan, as 16 drafted, includes DWSD remaining a department of the city, 17 and separate financials with respect to DWSD have been 18 provided so that the creditors and the people that we deal with with respect to that department can understand it 19 20 separately from the rest of the general fund. So I think any 21 further search and production on this is wholly irrelevant to 22 the plan that's before the Court. 23 THE COURT: How do you deal with the argument that

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projections the city has made in connection with this plan?

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MS. LENNOX: I think there -- I think you're talking apples and oranges, your Honor. One of the reasons we thought that it might be a good idea to do an authority with the three counties and remove this -- these operations from parts of the city are to do things like improve credit ratings, have a different form of management, have a different form of governance. None of that is relevant to what we're doing in the plan. And so while the operating financials probably aren't going to change very much, it's those atmospherics and those potential credit rating decisions that may change with an authority, but that's not part of our plan. That's not what we have to prove to the Court in a few months. So, again, I understand why people are highly interested in this because it was being discussed, but it's not being discussed now. Something may happen with mediation, which, as I understand, is just getting off the ground, and maybe it won't, but we're dealing in discovery with the plan that's before the Court for confirmation. things change, then people will have a right to ask questions about how things have changed in the future.

MS. O'GORMAN: Just one more thing briefly on this point, your Honor. We do feel that we should have a right to look at the documents related to the regional authority, test and see how projections have changed, if at all, and, you

know, make that determination.

THE COURT: Ms. Lennox represented that the city had provided your clients with information about the financials in support of the authority from back in 2013 or whenever it was proposed the first time and discussed. Is that not true?

MS. O'GORMAN: I don't doubt that that's the case,

MS. O'GORMAN: I don't doubt that that's the case, but it's documents from the city that we wouldn't otherwise have that we're looking for, and with --

THE COURT: Like what?

MS. O'GORMAN: I would have no way of knowing what that would be, but there's a wholesale refusal based on relevance to produce anything on the regional authority, and the city didn't address the fact that they asked for documents on this very issue of the counties and possibly other parties.

THE COURT: All right. The Court must conclude that this documentation that the counties seek is of arguable relevance. Accordingly, the Court will require the city to produce it.

MS. O'GORMAN: Thank you, your Honor. And there's one final issue that Macomb would like to raise, and that is with respect to --

THE COURT: And I should say as to both Oakland and Macomb Counties. Go ahead. I'm sorry.

MS. O'GORMAN: That is with respect to the objection

interposed by the city to request for production 12, which seeks all documents relating to the RFI's, including but not limited to, and then we're asking for information on the responses received from potential private operators, documents relating to meetings or negotiations with those parties, documents sent or received by the potential private operators, and any memorandum shared with those private operators. The city interposed an objection that to the extent it requires the production of documents containing commercially sensitive information, they will not be produced. And in initial meet and confer discussions with Mr. Irwin last Thursday and Friday, he indicated that he wasn't sure what documents, if any, would have been withheld on the basis that they contain commercially sensitive information. I learned yesterday afternoon from Mr. Irwin that the city did, in fact, withhold documents. Mr. Irwin told me that, "I was reminded by my team that the city withheld documents relating to Miller Buckfire's current efforts to find a buyer/operator for the DWSD on the basis of commercial sensitivity." And, your Honor, while those documents may be sensitive, that doesn't, as you said before, absolve the city of the obligation to produce them if they're otherwise relevant. The remedy would, of course, be a protective order, and we would certainly be willing to discuss that with the city and the appropriate terms,

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consider an attorneys' eyes only protective order subject to coming back to the Court should the need arise, but it is just not appropriate to refuse to produce that information.

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MS. LENNOX: Your Honor, we have disclosed in the disclosure statement that we have put out an RFI -- that RFI has been produced to all of the creditors -- with respect to a potential public-private partnership or some third-party privatization of DWSD. We have also disclosed in the disclosure statement the status of that process, and the status of that process is we're in the middle of it. in the middle of a potential sale process, and we are trying to get a few parties to submit some definitive bids by June 1st of this year. The ongoing process and the discussions with potential parties -- third parties are fluid, and they are commercially sensitive. This is like any other sort of -- if you liken it to an asset sale process, it would be appropriate to let the creditor parties know the outcome of the process, but it would also be highly disruptive to the process when you're in the middle of it and talking about things with third parties, including where they may come out on things, where they may not come out on things. They're not going to want to share information with us, and they are not going to want to continue with their dialogue with us if they think that all the communications for a bid they may or may not ever submit are going to be subject to creditor

review and creditor interference in a discovery process. Ιt would definitely chill this process and definitely chill the potential of ever getting a transaction like this done, so we do think this is commercially sensitive. I would also point out that even under the FOIA rules under MCL 15.243(1) sub (i) none of this would be discoverable until the bids or -the time for submitting bids or proposals have expired at the end of June, so, again, I think it's perfectly appropriate to let the creditors know how this process comes out, but I think it's absolutely inappropriate and would disrupt it and, in fact, chill the process if we were required to produce discovery to litigating creditors in the middle of an ongoing 13 process.

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I agree with the city's position on Their objection is sustained. It's time for us to take a recess, so we'll be in recess until four o'clock, please.

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess. (Recess at 3:43 p.m., until 4:00 p.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan.

MR. IRWIN: Geoff Irwin, your Honor, Jones Day, for the city. Just may I request a clarification revisiting some of the issues we dealt with this morning? I was conferring

with Mr. Hackney during the break, and we were discussing a few things. I want to make sure I understand my obligations with regard to some of the rulings this morning. I think most of them are straightforward enough I understand them.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. IRWIN: Within several days I will be reproducing the city's document production. That I understand. By Monday of next week I will be delivering a declaration that sets out the procedures and the search protocols, things like that, and the index that we can put together to allow someone to navigate the city's production. That I understand. The Court made reference to the date restriction or the date fields that were used on the search.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. IRWIN: The clarification would be helpful for me in connection with what the city is expected to do with regard to searching earlier in time. If the order or the expectation is that the city also go back and rerun its search, the ESI search -- again, the --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. IRWIN: -- dipping the toe in the pool, across all of its 88 custodians or so and redo this from January 1st, 2012, through the end of 2012 to supplement the production, if that's -- I would ask clarification as to whether or not that is the order. If it is -- and I think

that would be tremendously burdensome on the city to do -- it would certainly take time. That is not something that I was representing to the Court that we could do by Monday with everything else. If we've got all of our discovery team resources doing the very best we can to make sure this doc reproduction is what it needs to be, which has to immediately turn around into building this index and making this declaration right for the parties for Monday, I don't have the resources or it would be very difficult to marshal the resources and incredibly expensive to go back and also rerun searches on a new time period. If we have to do it, we'll do it, but that is not something we could do for Monday.

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THE COURT: How long would that take?

MR. IRWIN: I honestly do not know. I don't know if we have the data that's been -- I would like to think but I really don't know if the data that we've collected and run our original searches against is the complete set of data and we would just run a search again, but that takes time. It takes time to run the searches. It takes time to load the data on computers. It takes time for folks to review it.

And, again, I just -- I feel like we wouldn't have a quick start to that because of everything that's --

THE COURT: Well, I will ask you or whichever of your colleagues will be here on Thursday to make a report to me on how long that will take.

MR. IRWIN: Okay. Yes, your Honor. We can do that. 1 THE COURT: All right. Who's next? 2 3 MR. BRILLIANT: Your Honor, Allan Brilliant, you 4 know, again on behalf of the Macomb County public works commissioner. You know, I have good news, your Honor. Mr. 5 Schapka came back from the second floor, met with Ms. Lennox, 6 7 and we believe that this issue is resolved at least for -you know, for today --8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. BRILLIANT: -- subject to further discussion, so 11 with that there will be no need to put that back on --12 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. BRILLIANT: -- the calendar for today. 1.3 14 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Good afternoon again. Guy Neal 15 MR. NEAL: 16 for National Public Finance Guarantee. I rise to address the 17 statement of unresolved issues that we filed on Friday afternoon. We filed that on behalf of National, Assured, 18 19 Berkshire Hathaway Assurance Corporation, U.S. Bank National 20 Association, and the ad hoc committee for the DWSD 2.1 bondholders. The good news is, as it relates to the 22 documents, I think we can confirm very quickly that those 23 issues have been resolved based on prior rulings today. 24 raised three in our brief. If I could quickly go over

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them --

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

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MR. NEAL: The first one is the easiest. That concerns the city's bulk document production. That has been addressed. The second one concerns the date, reach-back period of January 1, 2013. That has been addressed, I believe, in part, although I'd like confirmation. We just heard of the colloquy as it relates to going back to January I understand that. The DWSD parties also sought specific documents going back to 2009. We cited examples in our submission on page 5. Just to pull some of them out for you, your Honor, we sought all financial statements and supporting schedules going back to 2009. I believe you addressed that in your ruling as it relates to Macomb's issue earlier today. If they exist, the city will produce them. We also requested information going back to 2009 as it relates to calculation of pension and OPEB benefits specifically as they relate to the DWSD employees. I assume, again, to the -- should not assume anything. To the extent that information exists, I believe the city should produce it. I have a high degree of confidence that they have that information. It's not something that they would have to create or go through great searches for given all the pension and OPEB issues in this case. So that's my issue number two on the documents.

My issue number three on the documents, I believe,

was just addressed, and I apologize to the extent I tried to confuse matters when I rose earlier. And that concerns objections as to the DWSD transaction, which is a defined term in the plan, back in the day, or the GLWA. As I rose to state 15, 20 minutes ago, we included a definition that we would like any documents that relate to any transfer of the assets or functions of DWSD. We heard a couple things. the request for information about a private-public partnership or a private management agreement. That process is ongoing. We should be able to obtain those documents that exist today and that may be produced during the course of this process. Also, one point that was not raised that I do wish to underscore, and that is less than a month ago I believe your Honor said it would be a shame more or less to waste a perfectly good bankruptcy and not pursue potential for an authority, and the parties, as we understand it, are in mediation today and ongoing mediation on that issue. Should that resurface and should that resurface late, your Honor, we should get those documents such that we don't have to start this process over again. Again, based on your ruling with respect to Macomb's issue, you said there was possible relevance to this material. You ordered they be produced, so I think, again, we are covered there. So that's it for the documents. Now I want to turn to the interrogatories, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Well, let me deal with that much of it at this point.

MR. NEAL: Very good.

MS. LENNOX: Thank you, your Honor. We did discuss the financials. I note that the financials back to 2010 are on line, and the parties can pull them. We will look for -- or 2010. We will look for 2009.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LENNOX: With respect to the other request that goes back to 2009, the pension and OPEB benefits, we can go back that far. In fact, I note that on page 92 of the disclosure statement we list the pension contributions from 2009 to 2013, so we already disclosed them, so we can go back for those limited items that far as well, and I think the rest is otherwise resolved by your Honor's rulings.

THE COURT: Okay. Interrogatories?

MR. NEAL: Before I turn to the interrogatories, I pulled out pension and OPEB as one of the examples of the requests that go back to '09. The debtor did state that they would produce the information we requested on issues -- financial issues, in particular, going back to '09. I just don't want to limit when I stand up here today, and say, well, it's just pension and OPEB. It goes beyond that. We had enumerated several requests in our statement of unresolved issues, numerous document requests that do call

for information that go back to '09 and some that potentially go back to '09, so I -- the city perhaps --

THE COURT: Well, to the extent it's available, it should be turned over.

MR. NEAL: Very good. Thank you. All right.

Turning to the interrogatories, your Honor, this is page 9 of our submission. I understand the general reluctance to prepare responsive interrogatories. It takes hard work, and it takes precision. We prepared a chart that we appended as Exhibit E to our statement of unresolved issues. I do not have any intention to go through it. It's not the Syncorasized phone book chart, your Honor. It's much more narrower, not to --

MR. HACKNEY: Obviously jealous.

MR. NEAL: We tried to limit -- although we found many of the responses to be completely nonresponsive or incomplete, we're going to try to narrow this to six broad categories as listed on page 9, and I just intend to go through them, your Honor. Interrogatory Number 1 --

THE COURT: One second, please.

MR. NEAL: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Can you give me the docket number of what you are looking at?

MR. NEAL: Yes, your Honor. I have an extra copy should your Honor want it. This is Document Number 4568,

page 9 of 45 --

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THE COURT: Actually, if you have a copy there, that would be even more convenient. Okay.

MR. NEAL: May I approach, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, please. Okay.

MR. NEAL: For ease of reference -- for ease of your Honor's reference, I handed you a copy of the statement itself and only Exhibit E. Exhibit E is the chart of all the interrogatories. Again, I'm not going to walk you through all of the interrogatories, but if you turn to page 9 of the statement itself, Interrogatory Number 1, we asked for the financial and accounting basis for the DWSD funding of the GRS, UAAL. Let me put that in plain English. As your Honor may note from the plan, the city proposes that the DWSD pay approximately \$428.5 million over the course of nine years for its what the city claims to be the DWSD's unfunded actuarial liability, so that's 428 million coming out of the system, and arguably it's coming out on top of the debt service payments as to which my clients insure. The city essentially punted on this response, didn't provide a complete answer, and the default mode for the city on questions related to the plan is to direct parties to the plan and the financial projections in the plan. They do not provide a narrative response. Same as it relates to Interrogatory Number 2, the methodology and supporting

assumptions for projections of the city's pension contributions. Again, this directly impacts my client, which insures about 1.8 billion with a "B" dollars worth of water and sewer bonds, also impacts, of course, the other parties that I am standing up here today for the DWSD parties.

Again, lack of a narrative direction to the plan and disclosure statement.

Then there are about five interrogatories, 5 through 10, that go back to the DWSD transaction of the GLWA. Recognizing those are off the table, there, nonetheless, is this qualified -- it's a new defined term in the latest version of the plan -- a qualified DWSD transaction, which by and large is the optionality of the city to pursue lease, sale or other disposition of the systems, perhaps private management company. We are looking for information relating to that transaction. If the GLWA and the DWSD transaction are off the table, this other qualified transaction appears to be on the table as well as the request for information that they have circulated and is still outstanding.

The last three, your Honor, I'll go over them quickly. Interrogatory 13, the methodology, basis, and justification for the city's interest rate reset chart. Your Honor, what the city proposes to do -- and you'll see it clearly in our objection to be filed tonight -- is to lower the interest rate on a series of these bonds, not all of

them, but to impair the DWSD bondholders by lowering interest rates to what they perceive to be the market rate, the market rate of the bonds for the city upon its emergence from Chapter 9. We asked them to provide, in essence, kind of the facts or data. This would probably be an expert witness issue, no doubt, but, again, the facts or data supporting that justification should be explained in this interrogatory.

Number 14, the city is also proposing to impair the bonds by stripping the bonds of their call protection and call protection premium. We asked them for a narrative response as to the value and the risks associated with removing those call protections.

And lastly, your Honor, saving the easiest one for last, is Interrogatory 21, which asked them specifically — this has kind of been a recurring theme throughout the day — please identify the persons on your witness list who may testify with respect to DWSD matters. At present, there is no such identification. There are 30 to 33 witnesses so identified. And with all due respect to Mr. Hackney, Mr. Marriott, and others, we have limited, if any, interest in matters involving the DIA, the grand bargain, et cetera, but we would like to know which witnesses the city may call to testify as to DWSD. So with that I'll turn the podium over to Ms. Lennox.

MS. LENNOX: Okay, your Honor. Why don't we take

these one by one? And I'm going to focus on the ones that Mr. Neal focused you on. The first one is Number 1. you read the request, which takes up a full page, of what they want us to respond to via interrogatory, I will state that we produced -- first of all, let me make this clear because it's not clear to everybody in this case, and it took some of the retirees' groups a little bit longer to understand this. The city is not the Retirement Systems. The city doesn't calculate pension contributions. The city doesn't calculate who owes what. The city doesn't calculate the allocation between the general fund and DWSD. That's all done by the general retirement system. So the city may have some documents in its possession because it has those documents or they're available on line, but they are not city documents, per se. So with that clarification, we did produce to the other side the GRS financials and valuations that we did have. I would also point out to them that if they go to the GRS website, they will find them on the website as well. And those -- parts of those documents show the -- what the general retirement system allocates to -what portion of the UAAL the general retirement system allocates to DWSD, so those documents are what they are. The system calculated them. They can look at those. We also, as I pointed out, on page 92 of the

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disclosure statement, set forth what DWSD's historical

contributions to the pension were going back to 2009. The remainder of this interrogatory -- so I think they can rely on the documents produced under Federal Rule 33(d) on that. The rest of it of what they want the basis for treating the amounts as operations and maintenance expenses under the DWSD bond documents, that calls for a legal argument that I think I'm going to see in their objection that they filed today, and interrogatories are inappropriate places to set forth legal arguments. And if they want to know whether the prefunding -- what they're calling prefunding, what I'm calling a payment of a UAAL -- will impair the bonds, it doesn't. I'll just state that on the record. So I think we have done what we can do in terms of particularly with producing documents to respond to the concern that they have with respect to this particular interrogatory.

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With respect to Number 2, again, what they're looking for here is an essay question. It's describe with particularity the nature, derivation, and basis and methodology used and underlying support and assumptions for any of our projections for annual contributions to the GRS and PFRS. Again, these are not something that the city does. This is something that the Retirement Systems do. And to the extent that we had documents in our possession from the Retirement Systems -- and, again, I note they are all on line -- we produced them. Moreover, to the extent that

they're really looking for actuarial assumptions or something that is unclear to me from this from the city, that would be the subject of expert testimony and not an appropriate interrogatory question.

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With respect to Number 5 through 10, I think Mr. Neal conceded that they have been dealt with in other portions of your Honor's colloquy with me this afternoon, but he does mention the new qualified DWSD transaction, which is a fancy way of saying if there is some DWSD transaction in the future, then, you know, here's how we would allocate whatever value comes out of that, so it is not a transaction that is currently on the table. It is not a transaction that we can answer for because it is purely a hypothetical. It is should the authority arise in the future, then maybe that could be a qualified DWSD transaction or if the RFI that we've had a colloquy over produces a third-party transaction, then that might arise in the future, so, again, I'm not sure what we can say about a qualified DWSD transaction other than one might occur, and when and if one does, we'll let you know about it.

So I think that takes us to Number 13. Whoops. Skip that one. And this goes to the interest rate reset chart, which is Exhibit I.A. 159 to the plan -- well, used to be Exhibit I.A. 159 to the plan, but it is still an exhibit to the plan. Again, with respect to this interest rate reset

chart and what we think the market rate interest rates of the DWSD bonds that are being impaired may be -- and, again, I remind your Honor that not all of them will be impaired -- we did in our production give them nonprivileged documents with respect to that, so I think they can look at the documents and come to their own conclusions. With respect to the rest of this, Mr. Neal correctly identified that he expects that this will be the subject of expert testimony, and it will, so we believe that to answer this any more specifically right now would be premature.

With respect to Interrogatory Number 14 where they ask for the value and risks associated with removing call protections from the bonds, I, frankly, don't understand what value and risks associated with removing call protections are because we don't view any risks to the city. What I think they're asking for, again, is expert testimony of how this is perceived in the market and/or they may be asking for a legal argument with respect to whether it's proper and can be done under applicable law to remove call protections from a document. Again, we viewed this as either looking for expert testimony or a legal analysis and does not lend itself to an appropriate interrogatory response other than the one that was provided.

And I think that takes us to Number 21, which is which of our witnesses may testify with respect to DWSD. As

DWSD, we view this as part of the feasibility analysis. I would say witnesses that are identified as testifying as to feasibility are potential DWSD witnesses. We can certainly go through our witness list and be a little more precise for Mr. Neal and his colleagues.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Neal, anything further?

MR. NEAL: Very briefly. On 1 and 2, Ms. Lennox

refers to the Retirement Systems and the retirement plans and it's their calculations, but it is the city's plan, and it is the city's projections, and they would have this information and could provide complete responses.

Otherwise, your Honor, as to what she deems to be either expert issues or premature, again, your Honor, facts or data considered, facts or data they have that would not be premature -- this goes to 13 and 14 -- should be provided.

Lastly, on 21 I'll accept her representation that those witnesses who are identified as feasibility experts -- not feasibility experts -- excuse me -- designated as testifying as to issues regarding feasibility will also cover DWSD, but to the extent there are any others, we'll -- we want them in writing in the interrogatory. We also have a separate issue -- perhaps it's not for today; perhaps it's Thursday -- as it relates to the deposition notices that are outstanding and how we conduct that issue with 30(b)(6) representatives.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. NEAL: But with that, your Honor, it's been a very long day, and I thank you for your patience.

THE COURT: Okay. Stand by, please. All right.

With respect to the matters asserted by National Public

Finance, Assured, Berkshire Hathaway and the others, the

Court sustains the city's objections regarding

Interrogatories 1, 2, 5 through 10, 13, and 14. The Court

will require the city to provide a more complete answer or a

fully complete answer as to Interrogatory 21.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, if I may, just to knock something off your calendar, I spoke with counsel for Wayne County, and their objections to a response to discovery, which is Docket Number 4437, has been resolved through the meet and confer process, and their rolling production is underway, and so there are no issues between us.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. GREEN: We had a meet and confer on Friday, and I believed at that time that all of our issues --

THE COURT: Your appearance again, please.

MS. GREEN: Jennifer Green on behalf of the Retirement Systems. I'm sorry. We had a meet and confer, and I thought that all of our issues were resolved, but throughout the day today I've learned some new information that I think there may be an issue out there I'd like to

raise now to get it on everyone's radar. We had requested several documents relating to the DIA, including insurance policies, appraisals that may have been performed in connection with those insurance policies, copies of any instruments gifting or bequeathing, you know, artwork to the DIA, things of that nature. The response from the city was subject to our general objections, we'll produce what we have to you. And then today I heard Mr. Irwin say that they did not give, for instance, a list of all the artwork, and I'm concerned that several creditors have directly subpoenaed the DIA.

THE COURT: Um-hmm.

MS. GREEN: We did not based on the representation from the city at the art committee motion that we could direct our document requests to the city. I went back to the motion hearing transcript, and at that time Mr. Bennett stated that although -- "the city, although it is not actually the repository of data relating to the DIA or the city collection -- that's largely what I call the DIA Corp., which is the entity that manages the museum -- we will cooperate with information requests that people have with respect to the art and with respect to issues relating to the art, period, end of story," end quote. That was from the 22nd of January. So we did not directly subpoena the DIA, and I understand that several creditors did and that there is

a much larger production being compiled by the DIA that I do 1 2 not have access to. While I would be okay with just going 3 that route and getting the documents from the DIA, I now 4 understand there's some sort of letter agreement between certain creditors and the DIA that we are not a part of as 5 well as a pro rata share of some sort of cost associated with 6 compiling the documents, and it's pretty high. It's like 15,000 per party if I'm not mistaken. That's what I was 8 9 given as a rough number today. To me that seems a little 10 unfair like it's shifting the burden from the city, who had 11 affirmatively represented to everyone that we could direct 12 all of our requests to them, and now I have to go to a 13 different party, and I have to pay 15,000 to get the 14 documents that I have already requested from the city. 15 don't know if that's something that Mr. Irwin can deal with 16 in his certification of who they got documents from and the 17 index. I think it falls kind of outside of that. And I bring it to your attention. I can do it by motion, but since 18 we're here today, I thought I would raise the issue. 19 20 you, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Would either of you like to address

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MR. IRWIN: I can address it briefly, your Honor.

Ms. Green and I had not previously discussed this. I wasn't aware of this issue. I tried to articulate the city's

positions on many of these art requests earlier this morning, which is the city in receipt of the document request searched its own files and did, in fact, produce responsive documents but that — and I've told anyone who has asked in our various meet and confer sessions that we expect and believe that the vast majority of documents and information that creditors are asking for is in the hands of the DIA, and as I understand and read the agreement in plain terms, they are getting that information from the DIA. I would be more than happy to work with Ms. Green in terms of how she can intersect with that process and benefit from the many, many documents that are being produced. And if she is not satisfied that she is getting those documents, I suppose we can revisit that at that time, but the city can't do any more than produce what it has.

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THE COURT: Well, I don't think Ms. Green is concerned about that. I think she's concerned about having to write a check for \$15,000 after Mr. Bennett said that the city would cooperate with creditors in providing these documents.

MR. IRWIN: And that's what I meant when I said that's something I would be willing to work with Ms. Green about.

THE COURT: All right. Let me see if the two of you can work this out between now and Thursday without the

necessity of any formal process and report to me then.

2 MR. IRWIN: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Who else would like to be heard today?

MR. ANGELOV: Your Honor, Mark Angelov for Ambac Assurance Corporation. I have one specific interrogatory response that I'd like to raise with the Court --

THE COURT: Okay.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ ANGELOV: $\mbox{--}$ and one general issue that I alluded to earlier. May I hand up something we $\mbox{--}$

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. ANGELOV: -- filed on the docket earlier?

THE COURT: Your Honor, this is in connection with

Ambac's Interrogatory Number 11 to the city. This begins on page 4 of the document I handed up.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ANGELOV: Interrogatory 11 seeks -- asks the city to describe the amount and nature of the administrative claims referenced in the plan and disclosure statement. It also asks to identify all documents that relate to the administrative claims, and then there's a corresponding request for production that seeks the production of those documents. The city did not respond to the interrogatory. They generally reference the disclosure statement, which, of course, just gives a total amount of all administrative

claims. The basis for not responding is vagueness, which "administrative claims" is a term that's defined under the plan. It's not vague, nor is Ambac seeking information about all potential administrative claims as the response suggests. We're just asking for essentially a list of what is summed up in the disclosure statement and the corresponding documents, so that's Interrogatory 11.

The general issue that I raised earlier this morning with your Honor is the fact that we understood the city to be objecting to supplementing its document production going forward as additional documents become available.

THE COURT: Oh, yes. You did mention that. All right. Let's deal with that. Thank you, sir.

MR. IRWIN: Your Honor, we don't particularly see the relevance of the information requested in Interrogatory Number 11, but as Mr. Angelov has articulated it, if he wants that information, we think we can provide it.

THE COURT: Okay. What about the issue of the duty to supplement in the meantime?

MR. IRWIN: Boy, it's -- where do you sort of grab on that? I mean we have the same problem that we would encounter with regard to going back a year, we would have that going forward a year only this time we'd have to go out and re-retrieve the electronic records of all of our custodians. I just don't know how we would do that. If

there was some limited category of information in terms of new developments --

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THE COURT: I like that idea. If creditors' counsel or really any counsel seek supplementation of specific documents, I would urge them to forward that information to Mr. Irwin right away, and we'll see if that becomes burdensome. I would hope that they would keep those categories as limited as possible.

On the subject of administrative expenses, I was actually going to bring this up on Thursday in our status conference. As I read through the plan, it wasn't clear to me whether the term "administrative expenses" included ordinary course of business expense, wage expenses. language is broad enough to include all of that stuff, but it was incomprehensible to me that you actually intended that, so I was going to ask you what you did intend to mean by the phrase "administrative claims," and we can discuss that on Thursday. We don't need to do it today. And part of the agenda for Thursday will be a bunch of questions I have about These are not in the nature of objections because the plan. I don't object, but it is important, I think, for the plan to be as clear as we can make it to avoid issues, disputes, and potential litigation later, so when I ask these questions, it's not for the purpose of ruling on anything or suggesting an outcome. It's just for purposes of clarity. And someone

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is going to have to explain to me and justify the usage in
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     the plan on a gazillion occasions the phrase "and/or."
              MR. ANGELOV: Just to clarify, your Honor -- Mark
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    Angelov again for Ambac Assurance Corporation -- is your
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    Honor holding the ruling on Interrogatory 11 in abeyance
    pending Thursday?
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              THE COURT:
                         No. I think they've agreed to answer
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    it.
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              MR. IRWIN: Yes.
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              MR. ANGELOV: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 That's what I heard.
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    Anything else for today?
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              MR. HACKNEY: So we still have our --
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              THE COURT: Yes. A microphone.
              MR. HACKNEY: Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora,
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    your Honor. We still have our interrogatory requests of the
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     city. I will tell you that of the 25 of them, about 18 are
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    at issue.
                         Um-hmm.
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. HACKNEY: And I know it's been a long day, and
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     it's very --
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              THE COURT:
                          Will you be here on Thursday?
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              MR. HACKNEY: I will be. I will be.
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              THE COURT: Do you want to deal with them then?
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              MR. HACKNEY: We're at your leisure, your Honor.
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MR. MARRIOTT: Your Honor, Vince Marriott, EEPK.
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    also have ours, and I will be here on Thursday, so --
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. MARRIOTT: -- Thursday would be satisfactory to
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    me.
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              THE COURT: All right. Let's shoot for that then.
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    Ms. Fish.
              MS. FISH: Deborah Fish on behalf of Dexia.
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                                                           I will
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    be here on Thursday also, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: You have interrogatories to deal with
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    also?
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              MS. FISH: That's correct.
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              THE COURT: How many do you have?
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              MS. FISH: We only have a couple.
              THE COURT: A couple. Do you want to deal with a
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     couple -- do you want to deal with a couple now?
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              MS. FISH: Generally, I'd go after Mr. Marriott,
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     so --
              THE COURT: Oh, all right. All right.
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              MS. FISH: -- if that's all right with the Court --
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              MS. FISH:
                         Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Anything else? Sir?
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              MR. BRILLIANT: Allan Brilliant on behalf of Macomb.
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     Your Honor, do you have a problem with people appearing on
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Monday by phone who don't have any more discovery disputes? 1 2 THE COURT: No. You say Monday. You mean Thursday? 3 MR. BRILLIANT: Thursday. I'm sorry. THE COURT: No. My policy is anyone can appear anytime they like by phone whether they have something they 5 want to contribute or just want to listen in on. 6 MR. BRILLIANT: Thank you, your Honor. MR. RAMIREZ: Your Honor, good afternoon. 8 THE COURT: Sir. 9 10 MR. RAMIREZ: This is John Ramirez from Katten 11 Muchin Rosenman, LLP, on behalf of Deutsche Bank. We also 12 have a couple of interrogatories that we have some issues 1.3 with but would also like to go after Mr. Marriott on Thursday. 14 THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's fine, too, 15 16 then. 17 MR. MONTGOMERY: Your Honor, inquiry. On Thursday, will you be handling the adversary proceeding matter 18 separately from the main calendar on Thursday? I believe you 19 20 have the city's adversary proceeding on the COPs litigation 2.1 on then. 22 THE COURT: I haven't decided the order in which we

will proceed if that's what your question was.

MR. MONTGOMERY: It is essentially the question, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Yeah. If it's important to you, I can 1 try to provide a notice of that like tomorrow after I review 2 3 the docket. MR. MONTGOMERY: That would be wonderful. 5 THE COURT: Would that be helpful to you? MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes? MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes, it would be. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Chris, would you remind me to do that, please? Okay. Thank you. We'll be in recess. 10 THE CLERK: All rise. Court is adjourned. 11

(Proceedings concluded at 4:38 p.m.)

INDEX

WITNESSES:

None

EXHIBITS:

None

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/ Lois Garrett

May 17, 2014

Lois Garrett